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REVIEW OF CURRENT MILITARY WRITINGS

Volume X

September 1930

Whole Number 38

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COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL
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The use of this School periodical will be greatly facilitated by consulting the CLASSIFIED CONTENTS of book reviews (page 7) and by reading the EXPLANATION prefacing PART II (page 61).

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PART I
BOOK REVIEWS

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EXPLANATION

PART I contains reviews of the principal books recently accessioned which are of technical or professional interest. Accompanied by the table of contents of the book under consideration, each review purposes to indicate, "... in general terms what the prospective reader may expect to find in the subject matter and the degree of authoritativeness of the contents; it cites any valuable information or conclusions presented, together with such comments of the reviewer as may be helpful. The objective is that the review determine, for one engaged in study, research, or cultural reading, whether the volume in question will contribute to the end sought" (*Instruction Circular No. 1*). The publication of these reviews is designed to aid the School personnel in selecting from the Library accessions those works which will best suit their purposes. A reference to Section 1—Classified Contents, will enable the reader to choose for investigation such books as promise to be of interest.

The works reviewed in the RCMW by no means exhaust the books and documents received by the Library, many of which—though of considerable merit and interest—cannot be scheduled for review by instructors because of pressure of other work. The complete list of accessions is published at intervals in the LIBRARY BULLETIN.

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Section 1

CLASSIFIED CONTENTS

to

Book Reviews

General Arrangement.—Book reviews are arranged in sequence of classification symbols; this results in grouping books upon a particular subject.

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Section 2
BOOK REVIEWS

MILITARY

Davie, Maurice R.—The evolution of war. A study of its rôle in early societies. 1929.....M 001

CONTENTS: Preface; Introduction: Prehistoric warfare; War and the competition of life; War the business of one sex; Where war exists and where it does not; Cannibalism and war; War for land and booty; War and women; Religion as a cause of war; Blood revenge; Human sacrifice; Head-hunting; War for glory; War and the state; The mitigation of war; The stress toward peace; War as a factor in societal evolution; Appendices; References to chapters; References to appendices; Bibliography; Index.

This book according to the author represents an attempt to study scientifically the origins and early stages of the evolution of war. It deals almost entirely with the causes of war among primitive peoples and the results of war on their culture. Going back to such primitive examples it necessarily reaches the very roots of the causes of war. The book is filled with cases illustrating the author's points and if nothing else is valuable as a reference work on native customs.

The author concludes that while war has brought about most of the social advances it is a very uneconomic and wasteful method of doing so and that the tendency is to replace war as a method by more cooperation among peoples. He states that the question as to whether war will ever cease rests on the ability to extend the means of adjudicating internal differences to international relations.

E.L.

Brierly, James Leslie.—The law of nations. An introduction to the international law of peace. 1928.....M 007-A

CONTENTS: Preface; The origin and character of international law; States; The territory of states; Jurisdiction of states within their territories; Jurisdiction of states on the high seas; Intervention; Treaties; Disputes between states; International organization; Biographical note; Index.

The Law of Nations was published in 1928 by the Oxford University Press and purports to be "an introduction to the international law of peace." The author signs himself J.L. Brierly, Oxford. There is no introduction and in the brief preface there is nothing to indicate the professional or official character of Mr. Brierly.

However, in 220 pages of text he considers the broad field of international law briefly, concisely and understandingly and in language so expressed as to convince the reader that he is not only an international lawyer but intimately acquainted with the civil law of his own and many other countries.

The first chapter of the text is devoted to the origin and character of international law including consideration of the general character of the modern system. There are eight other chapters whose scope is shown in the *Contents* above.

This small book can be most advantageously used by officers desiring a brief comprehensive exposition on the subject of international law.

E. O. S.

Dickinson, Edwin DeWitt.—A selection of cases and other readings on the law of nations, chiefly as it is interpreted and applied by British and American courts. 1929.....M 007-A

CONTENTS: Preface; List of cases; List of codes, constitutions, and statutes; List of treaties; List of abbreviations; Nature and authority of the law of nations; Persons in the law

of nations; Nationality in the law of nations; Territorial authority in the law of nations; Authority on the seas in the law of nations; Jurisdictional immunities in the law of nations; Jurisdiction of crime and the extradition of fugitives in the law of nations; Protection of the interests of foreign states in the law of nations; Succession in the law of nations; Treaties in the law of nations; Index.

This volume of 1125 pages is a selection of 250 cases and readings on the Law of Nations used by the editor Dr. Edwin DeWitt Dickinson, Professor of Law, in his course on International Law at the University of Michigan. Dr. Dickinson claims to have presented a few fundamental topics chiefly as interpreted and applied by British and American Courts. In selecting cases for inclusion in his text, the author "has not hesitated to exclude a leading case on the ground that it does not stimulate students or to include a relatively unknown case which challenges attention to an important problem." And "Where it has been found that the student studies one case or topic more effectively after having studied another the order of cases or topics has been determined accordingly." In other words Dr. Dickinson is using pedagogics as a practical means of making his course acceptable to students and consequently instructive rather than as an inflexible trace to be followed blindly without regard to probable consequences or suitability of method in the instant case.

The book consists almost entirely of quotations and citations but is valuable as a ready reference and, in reality, is primarily a case book on International Law.

E.O.S.

Naval War College.—International law situations with solutions and notes, 1928, 1929.....M 007-C5

CONTENTS: Preface. Situation I—Maritime jurisdiction; Solution; Notes; Solution. Situation II—Carriage of mail in time of war; Solution; Notes; Résumé; Solution. Situation III—Enemy persons on neutral vessels; Solution; Notes; Résumé; Solution. Index.

Periodically the Library, The Command and General Staff School, is furnished a bound copy of problems and discussions incident to the course in International Law conducted by Professor George Grafton Wilson of Harvard University at the Naval War College.

This volume differs materially from those received heretofore in that there is manifest an intent to consider questions of international law from the viewpoint of international law as it has developed since 1914 and not solely as it was supposed to be prior to the World War. For this reason this particular volume is much more interesting and certainly of greater practical value to officers of the Army and Navy than those heretofore received.

E.O.S.

Jessup, Philip C.—The United States and World Court. 1929....M 007-G4

CONTENTS: Foreword; From Senate reservations to Root Plan; Negotiations on the United States reservations; Proposed amendments to the statute; Appendices.

The United States and World Court is in three parts, the text proper, Appendix I and Appendix II. In Appendix I are published the documents concerning the World Court and a list of the states which have signed the protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice. In Appendix II are published the text of the U.S. Senate Resolution of January 27, 1926, giving advice and consent of the Senate to the adhesion by the United States to the protocol of December 16, 1920 with reservations.

The author, Dr. Philip C. Jessup, Assistant Professor of International Law at Columbia University, in the text proper, considers first, the Root scheme designed to satisfy the demands of our senate; second, negotiations by the Court on the senate's reservations and Root's scheme; and third, proposed amendments to the statute creating the Court.

Dr. Jessup's book is an important accession to our International Law library as the appendices are convenient files of documents of interest to

any one seeking definite information concerning the attitude of the United States relative to becoming a possible beneficiary to the deliberations of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

E.O.S.

Lippincott, Isaac.—Economic resources and industries of the world.

1929.

M 009-A

CONTENTS: Preface; Factors in the development in the world's resources and industries; The distribution and development of world resources; Resources and development of certain countries; Index.

The author modestly admits that the book is intended as an authoritative source of information for the business man whose operations extend into foreign fields, as a text for use in economic courses in colleges and for the edification of the general reader. It is doubtful if it contains sufficiently detailed information for the business man interested in only one line of business. The general readers who have the temerity to attack such a forbidding and voluminous tome will be rare. It is as a text book that it will find its greatest field and as such it is excellent.

The author first discusses the principal factors in the development of the resources of the world, such as: international commerce, growth of trade and industries, the influence of human institutions, foreign investments and the world economic organization. He next takes up the resources of the various parts of the world. With a rather bewildering array of tables and figures he covers one by one the products of the forests, fields, mountains and seas, showing approximate supply of each available in the world, the distribution and with the less known products the conditions involved in their exploitation.

After a discussion of the basic products the author takes up the principal nations of the world. He points out that political boundaries have nowhere observed the distribution of natural resources and that as a result some nations are without some of the basic natural resources while others are supplied far beyond their needs.

This has influenced the development of nations, led to the exploitation of areas belonging to the more backward races and been the frequent cause of wars. The principal products of each nation are discussed and an endeavor made to explain the anomaly of a nation becoming famous for a product the raw materials of which do not occur in the national boundaries.

The author concludes his treatise with a survey of the economic prospects of the future. He points out that whatever direction future economic progress may take it will be largely controlled by the non-reproducible supplies of natural resources that nature has stored beneath the surface of the earth.

The book is valuable as a reference on economic subjects at this School.

H.C.I.

Thom, William T.—Petroleum and coal; the keys to the future. 1929

M 009-D3

CONTENTS: Foreword; List of illustrations; Ancient history as an index to future influence of petroleum and coal upon national development and international relations; Origin, composition, and classification of coal; Relative importance and use of various ranks of coal; Coal fields of the world. Geologic age and geographic occurrence of coal; Exploration and exploitation of coal deposits. Transportation of coal; Status of the coal-mining industry; Origin and occurrence of oil and gas; Geologic occurrence of oil. Exploration for oil; Oil fields of the world; The oil industry; Social importance of coal and oil. Present competitive status; Coal and oil reserves and the future of civilization; Bibliography; List of illustrations.

This is a very comprehensive and interesting study of two of our basic natural resources. The author after permitting himself the luxury of a rambling chapter on ancient and modern history having little or no connection with the rest of the book settles down to the subject with which he is thoroughly familiar. He gives the geological origin and history of the

formation of coal and describes its known distribution throughout the world. He next concerns himself with the problem of finding the coal beds, mining and moving to market. The book would be improved if these chapters were omitted and a more completed study made of the varieties of coal and the industry to which each is particularly suited.

The same cycle is followed in dealing with oil. Here again the chapters dealing with the geological formation and origin of oil are well written and interesting. The author declines to make an estimate as to the oil reserves available but indicates that due to better methods of drilling and refining the available reserves are larger than are popularly supposed.

The author is essentially a geologist and when he enters the field of economics he flounders and his book lacks conviction. The book has considerable reference value but hardly worth while for general reading.

H.C.I.

Hadley, Edwin Marshall.—Sinister shadows. 1929.....M 103-C.73-H

CONTENTS: Preface and prophecy; Peddler Zug; Standing on the knoll; The torch passed on; The coded telegram; The debacle of Russia; Cobwebs and victims; Plots and plans; The meeting of two old friends; The dawn of yesterday; The sowing of tares; The sword of Damocles; Figs and thistles; The hidden key; "Let there be light"; The searchlight of definitions; Behind the curtain; The lure of loot; The trap and the bait; Thus spake the court; The witches' cauldron; Under the doors of congress; The trail through Europe and Asia; While we sleep; The shade of Herod stalks at dusk; College degrees and prison stripes; The little white hen lays an egg; The college president and the gangster; The quicksands of rage; Examination time; The revenge that banished reason; The woman spurned; The third down, two minutes to play; The hour of decision; Drastic remedies; The peddler completes the circle; An afterword.

Sinister Shadows is a partial exposé, in narrative form, of the international Socialist-Communist conspiracy for the destruction of civilization, as the Christian world interprets the meaning of that word.

Through the medium of appropriate characters of Jewish and Gentile extraction, the slimy trail of the "Marxian Serpent" is traced across the pages of medieval and modern history from the *Confrerie de la Paix* (1185), through the *Illuminati* (1776) to the *Third Internationale* (Communist) of the present day.

The characters in the book represent actual personages in real life. In some instances, fictitious names are used, but where the activities of the individual are so well known to the reading public as to make identification a certainty, the real, or "party" name is employed.

The various ramifications of the secret world-wide organization for the overthrow of society is most interestingly traced by the author. The principal theme of the narrative is constructed around the activities of radical professor Covet, alias Izzy Zug, of Paxton College, son of a Russian Jewish immigrant peddler, and young Conover, scion of a wealthy American of Nordic ancestry. The means and methods employed by the intellectual radicals for subverting the youth of America by "boring-from-within" educational institutions is cleverly disclosed.

From subversive activities in schools and colleges, the author takes the reader through the maze of communistic plots and plans for world supremacy, tying them in with important historical events of modern times, including the question of immigration, the World War, and the formation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics which was once Russia. Finally, after leading the layman around the rim of the great wheel of international conspiracy, the author brings to light the hub of communism in his discussion of the *Illuminati*, a secret subversive society founded by the German Jew Adam Weishaupt in Bavaria in 1776.

The principles of *Illuminism* were modernized and codified by the German Jew Karl Marx and presented to the world in his "Communist

Manifesto" which may be called the bible of the Socialist-Communist movement of today. The six basic points of the "Star of Illuminism" are:

- (1) Abolition of all ordered governments
- (2) Abolition of private property
- (3) Abolition of inheritance
- (4) Abolition of patriotism
- (5) Abolition of family
- (6) Abolition of all religion.

Though the book is written in narrative form, the information on subversive activities contained therein appears to be reliable. Important statements concerning the Socialist-Communist organization, its means and methods of operation, and its objectives are substantiated by authentic documentary evidence referred to in footnotes.

The book should be read by every patriotic man and woman who has the welfare of his or her country at heart. It carries an important message which affects intimately the hearthstone of every American home. The book should be of particular interest to the G-2 Section of this School.

The most effective critics of *Sinister Shadows* will not be found among the membership of the Socialist and Communist Parties, or their "fronts"; rather, will they be seen in the ranks of skeptical, well-meaning, patriotic American citizens of excellent standing in their respective communities who have not the time to investigate for themselves, or who have no desire to look disagreeable facts squarely in the face.

J.S.P.

Debeney, General, & v.Seeckt, General.—The national army or the professional army, & Modern armies. 1929.....M 205-C.44-A

Basically all ideas concerning an army oscillate between two poles—the nation in arms and a regular or professional army. However there are many variations consisting of combinations of the two systems.

The ideal form for a modern army is discussed from opposite points of view by two eminent authorities on the subject—General von Seeckt of the German Army and General Debeney of the French Army.

General von Seeckt's ideas, briefly summarized in general terms, are as follows: He conceives the warfare of the future as the employment of highly efficient and mobile—thus small—armies, whose performance will be considerably increased by the air arm, and a simultaneous mobilization of all the defensive forces, be it for feeding the offensive, or for the defense of the country.

General Debeney's remarks are in the nature of a reply to arguments by certain Frenchmen. These were impressed by General von Seeckt's opinions, advocating superimposing a special army similar to the one General von Seeckt has created in Germany, upon the French system of the nation in arms.

General Debeney reduces the generalities of General von Seeckt to specific cases. He points out that Germany did not deliberately choose its present form of army, but has merely done the best it could under the limitations imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. He admits that it is a very good "list." In fact, he states that the system is even better than von Seeckt claims in that instead of 100,000, Germany really could strike a quick, hard blow with a force of 400,000 to 500,000 men.

Most of General Debeney's article is devoted to the specific case of France. His conclusions, in brief, may be summarized as follows: That, due to different conditions, France could not organize such a special army even if she would, and that she should not even if she could.

These articles would probably be of interest to the G-2 Section of this School.

D.H.C.

v. Cochenhausen, Lieutenant Colonel, German Army.—The education of troop officers, in the military profession. Manual for teachers and pupils with practical examples. (Translation from the German) 1926. M 209-C.43-D5

This work is a translation of a manual for instructors and students in the German Army and, as the title indicates, it is intended to be a guide for the tactical training of German troop officers. The text is simply stated and goes into much detail as to the manner in which tactical problems should be prepared and solved. In addition to the text proper, it contains some examples of tactical problems both on the map and on the terrain.

Some of the text, such as examples of combat orders and financial arrangements for training on the terrain are of little interest to the American officer. Much of the text however, is of interest to any officer engaged in the preparation of map problems, map maneuvers, terrain exercises or tactical rides, and some helpful ideas will be gotten by reading these parts. The book is of value to the G-3 Section and the Command Section at this School.

C.D.

France. Ecole Supérieure de Guerre.—Aide-Mémoire pour les travaux d'Etat-Major. [Manual for general staff work.] France, 1928 M 209-C.44-D4E-7F

CONTENTS: 1ère partie—Organisation: Les grandes unités; Les quartiers généraux; Les troupes combattantes; Le service des transmissions; Les services de transport; Les services de ravitaillement et d'entretien; Les services d'ordre; Le service des étapes; La main-d'œuvre. 2ème partie—Fonctionnement d'Ensemble des Services de Ravitaillement et d'Entretien: Réception par l'armée des envois de l'arrière; Livraison par l'armée Ravitaillements aux troupes; Rôle du corps d'Armée et de la division dans le fonctionnement des services de Ravitaillement; Ravitaillements loin de la voie ferrée. 3ème partie—La Technique d'Etat-Major: Marches, transports de troupe, stationnement; L'Etat-Major du Corps d'Armée et de la Division dans les différentes phases de la bataille; Fonctionnement intérieur des Etats-Majors. Annexes: Cadres—Mémentos; Modèles de pièces; Signes conventionnels. [Part I—Organization: Large units; Headquarters of large units; Combat troops (infantry and tanks, Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, Aviation); Signal communications; Transport services (Railroads, narrow gauge railroads, truck trains, horse-drawn trains, water transportation); Supply and maintenance services (Artillery, Engineer, Aviation, Commissary, Medical, Remount, Veterinary, Finance, Postal); Disciplinary services (Military Police, Judge Advocate); Labor battalions. Part II—The functioning of the supply and maintenance services: General discussion; Reception by army of supplies from the rear (Number of railroad sidings necessary for an army; allocation of sidings; storages, warehouses, depots; supply plan for an army; time necessary to prepare supply installations of an army); Delivery of supplies by army to the troops (Railhead distribution; circulation control; transportation); Role of the Army Corps and the Division in supply (Circulation; centralized control of transportation means of the several services; Corps supply service; night circulation; distributing points; division supply service); Supply at long distance from railheads. Part III—The technique of General Staff Work: Marches, troop transportation, shelter (Rates of march; length and formation of columns; functions of the staff in movements not in the presence of the enemy; entraining; detraining; number of trains necessary for a division and for corps troops; entrucking; detrucking; rate of march of motor convoys; length of convoys; technical and tactical considerations in billeting and bivouacking); Corps and division staffs in various phases of battle (The approach march; contact; the attack; exploitation; pursuit; the defense; retreat); Organization and duties of staffs (Secrecy; functions of the several staff sections; documents kept; organization and operation of the staff sections; correspondence and reports). APPENDIX: Forms of orders and reports (Intelligence reports; corps and division march orders; corps and division attack orders; corps and division defense orders; aviation orders; army, corps, and division administrative orders; forms for miscellaneous reports, records and correspondence; conventional signs).]

This book, while it has no official character, is issued by the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre for reference use by students in the solution of problems. The contents correspond in scope somewhat to an assembly of the *Reference Data*, *Tables of Organization*, and *Combat Orders* of The Command and General Staff School. However the book contains much more detail. Indeed sufficient detail is given as to the organization, equipment, movement and supply of all units to permit of its being the sole reference book necessary in the solution of problems from the Army to Division.

This book should be of interest to every section in the School.

D.M.B.

Goldschmidt, Lieutenant Colonel S. G.—Stable wise. 1929.....M 403-G5

CONTENTS: Preface; The stabled horse; The new purchase; Feeding and exercise; Grooming, trimming, and clipping; Shoeing; Simple ailments—how to examine a horse, and sick nursing; Summering hunters and wintering polo ponies; Saddlery and equipment; Stables and their design; Duties of owners and grooms—wages and cost of keep; Index.

This neat little volume may be regarded as a reasoned plea for the better care and condition of the civilian hunter, polo pony and riding horse. It also covers the proper management of the stable and care of equipment in a very concise, practical manner. It does not pretend to be a complete manual on stable management and many of the principles laid down are old. Some are new and reasonable.

The author lays great stress on the importance of complete understanding between the owner, the groom, and the horse. This feature is frequently lost sight of in the civilian stable and probably accounts for the many excellent horses that are ruined.

The chapter on *Feeding and Exercise* is particularly good, and the other nine chapters dealing with the essentials of proper stable management should be of great value to the civilian owner of horses and stables.

The seventy-four illustrations and figures add much to the value of the book.

J.M.T.

Great Britain. War Office.—Military engineering. Vols. II-VIII.
1922-1929.....M 410-H1-C.42

CONTENTS: Vol. II—Defenses; Vol. III—Bridging; Vol. IV—Demolitions; Vol. V—Roads; Vol. VI—Water supply; Vol. VII—Accommodations; Vol. VIII—Railways.

Great Britain. War Office.—Military engineering (technical training). Volumes I-II. 1924-1925.....M 410-H1-C.42

CONTENTS: Vol. I—Mechanical engineering; Vol. II—Electrical engineering.

These volumes correspond in general to the proposed Engineer Field Manual for our army but are in greater detail. They are in fact rather inclusive hand books of military engineering; their scope is indicated by the table of contents above.

Military engineering: Volume II—Defenses, covers the subjects of Deliberate Land Defense, and Coast Defense. It considers the historical development of defenses, the accepted types of works today, and procedure in the execution of works. The lessons of the Great War are well summarized. It is held that reliance on the material protection of concrete and steel against modern weapons is fatal; that a properly organized system of trenches and barbed wire, with a certain amount of underground cover, constitute a defensive position of far greater strength than any of the fort systems of the past. The influence of aircraft, gas, and tanks on defense systems is discussed. The value of the old type of "permanent fortifications" constructed in time of peace is seriously questioned; but it is suggested how defense plans and material preparations can well be made in peace. These would involve communications, depots, signal communications, concealed emplacements for heavy artillery, underground cover, reserves of ammunition, observation and command posts, antiaircraft defenses, camouflage provisions; the actual construction of trenches, wire, and most of the artillery positions to be completed after the outbreak of hostilities.

Volume III—Bridging. In this volume are discussed bridging operations, equipment, material, sequence of operations, coordination and traffic control, bridge reconnaissance, bridge design, and the various types and classes of bridges including the necessary tables and other data for their design and construction.

The remaining volumes follow the same general plan. The work has included in it the results of the lessons of the World War and furnish a valuable source of information for military engineering data. The volumes

on water supply and railways give in a more complete and convenient form the essential data on these subjects for military operations, than do any of our publications.

Military engineering (technical training): Volume I—Mechanical engineering, and Volume II—Electrical engineering, are purely technical.

These volumes are of value to anyone interested in military engineering.

J.A.O'C.

Hanslian, Rudolf.—Chemical warfare. (Translation from the German) 1929.....M 423-J1

CONTENTS: Preface to the second edition; Chemical means of warfare in the World War: The gas attack; Defense against gas. The chemical arm in the post-war period: Its theoretical evaluation from the moral standpoint and from that of international law; Its practical development; The probable role of gas warfare in future wars. The use of smoke: The origin and development of the use of smoke; Smoke generating substances; The technical means; The use of smoke; Appendixes; Bibliography; Photographs on plates; Maps and colored sketches found in text of book.

This is the second edition of this comprehensive work on chemical warfare, revised and amplified. It is the most comprehensive and detailed work on chemical warfare that has come to the attention of the reviewer. It is, likewise in the opinion of the reviewer, the most valuable reference work on chemical warfare that has yet been produced.

The author has apparently compiled the data after a thorough and all inclusive study and comparison of the articles on chemical warfare published throughout the world. The matter is presented in a manner that is clear and interesting to the civilian investigator while at the same time being of value to the military specialist. There are valuable maps, diagrams and pictures. The author seems to take a detached and judicial view of those chemical warfare questions, concerning which questions of war guilt and of inhumanity have been raised.

The three parts into which the book is divided give a good general idea of its contents:

- (1) Chemical means of warfare in the World War
- (2) The chemical arm in the post war period
- (3) The use of smoke.

The original German text has the following items which the translation lacks and which, if added to the translation, would increase its value greatly:

- (1) A comprehensive bibliography
- (2) An alphabetical index
- (3) Maps, diagrams and pictures.

The book will probably answer questions on the below indicated points more accurately and completely than any other one work on chemical warfare:

- (1) The history of chemical warfare in general
- (2) The technical development of chemical warfare during the World War and following the same, by each of the great powers
- (3) The tactical development of the use of chemicals in war by each of the great powers
- (4) The international legal status of chemical warfare
- (5) A thorough discussion of the technical and tactical development of the use of smoke in war
- (6) The relative casualty effects of chemical warfare and of other means of waging war. Arguments for the humanity of chemical warfare as compared with other means of warfare.

The book is of especially great value to an instructor in Chemical Warfare in any one of our service schools.

A.G.

Maurice, Major General Sir F.—British strategy. A study of the application of the principles of war. 1929.....M 501-D.42

CONTENTS: Preface; Introduction; The nature of war; Principles of war; Strategy; The object in war; The principle of security; The principle of economy of force; The principle of co-operation; The principle of the offensive; The principle of mobility; The principle of surprise; The principle of concentration; Conclusion.

This book, the work of a distinguished British soldier, student and writer, prepared in the light of the World War, is a lucid treatise on war, strategy, and a broad application of the principles of war.

While the title of the book *British Strategy* and the statement of the author, "I have therefore, . . . endeavored to examine these principles of war from a point of view which is British" might lead one to believe that a special brand of strategy had been uncovered, nothing new has been added thereby to the art and "science" of war. The old, old principles of war still are immutable. The value of the book lies in its clarity of language, the broad viewpoint of strategy, and the elaboration of the new British Field Service Regulations relating to the principles of war.

Chapter I—The Nature of War. A discussion of the changes in the nature of wars; the causes of such changes; and the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of forecasting the nature of the next war.

Chapter II—Principles of War. The *principles of war* herein referred to are those which, according to the author, are soon to appear in the new British F.S.R. With the exception of the omission of the *principle of simplicity*, these are substantially the same as those prescribed for the United States Army. The *objective*, however, is the primary one, and the other seven are really treated as subsidiary. While the author objects to designating these immutable "methods" of warfare as principles, he considers that point of little importance "as long as we know what we mean when we talk of *principles of war*."

Chapter III—Strategy. "... the art of applying national power to achieve the object of war."

Chapters IV to XI inclusive. An excellent discussion of the following principles of war from a strategic viewpoint, and their application, using for the latter purpose brief glimpses of political and military history:

British Principles of War	Corresponding U.S. Principles of War
Object of War	Objective
Concentration	Mass
Economy of Force	Economy of Force
Surprise	Surprise
Mobility	Movement
Offensive action	Offensive
Co-operation	Cooperation
Security	Security.

This book would be a creditable addition to any military library. It is of special value to all officers, particularly so to those at The Command and General Staff School.

H.S.M.

Head, Lieutenant-General C.O.—The art of generalship. Four exponents and one example. London, 1930.....M 501-G.42

CONTENTS: Foreword; Introduction; Napoleon; Wellington; Wolseley; Sir Henry Wilson; Salamanca.

This book, while interesting and of some value to the military student, is far from being a comprehensive treatise on the art of generalship as the title might imply. It scarcely can be considered an impartial presentation of that art. In its limited scope it rather gives one the impression that the author harbors a personal grudge against the British staff and high command in France, during the World War, with the exception of Sir Henry Wilson, an Anglo-Irishman. The *Introduction* is interesting and illuminates from the author's viewpoint, the deficiencies of British generalship in France during the World War.

The generalship of Napoleon, Wellington and Wolseley are discussed in succession. With respect to Sir Henry Wilson, Colonel Head gives a brief outline of his military career and concludes: "If Wilson ever gets his due—which, having regard to the political prejudices and conventional outlook of historians may be doubted—he will certainly rank as one of the great, if not the greatest, figures of the war."

Aside from the apparent bias, mentioned above, this book, as far as it goes, is reliable, interesting, and of value to any officer interested in the subjects treated.

H.S.M.

Schell, Erwin Haskell.—The technique of executive control. 1926. M 501-G5

CONTENTS: Preface; Introductory; Executive tools; Executive control; Executive stimulation; Executive duties; Difficulties with subordinates; Difficulties with superiors and associates; Index.

This is a short book of 140 pages—designed to prove that executive technique is not a sixth sense, but may be developed to a considerable extent by any normal human being.

It then discusses methods of such development. The administrator in business is defined as the formulator of policies—the executive as the man who executes them.

Subject matter is discussed under the following digest:

- (1) TOOLS OF THE EXECUTIVE. (a) Stimulative tools: Enthusiasm; Cheerfulness; Usefulness. (b) Stabilizing tools: Calmness; Consistency. (c) Time saving tools: Receptiveness; Simplicity; Frankness; Impresiveness; Firmness; Tact; Tolerance and patience. (d) Restraining tools: Dignity; Courtesy; Kindness and friendliness
- (2) EXECUTIVE CONTROL. Authority; Orders (instructions); Responsibility; Discipline; Punctuality; Absenteeism.
- (3) EXECUTIVE STIMULATION. Constructiveness; Possession; Self-assertion; Self-expression; The fighting spirit; Curiosity; Association; Sex, home and family; Leadership; Justice; Imitation; Force of habit.
- (4) EXECUTIVE DUTIES. Analysis of labor requirements; Introduction of new employees; Training; Transfer; Promotion; Praise and commendation; Re-proof and criticism; Termination of employment.
- (5) DIFFICULTIES WITH SUBORDINATES are analyzed and methods of dealing with the following situation are suggested:

Open or covert opposition, sullenness, stubbornness, discourtesy, disloyalty, prejudice, conceit, dishonesty, immorality, uncertainty and fear, irresponsibility, unreliability, dullness, lack of perseverance, religious difficulties, differences due to nationality, social and family causes, and wages.

- (6) DIFFICULTIES WITH SUPERIORS and Associates are then Examined with Reference to:

Disagreements with orders
Criticism versus morals
Delays in decisions
Delays in administrative action
Lack of access to superiors
Difficulty in obtaining wage increases for employees
Determination of area of discretion allowed the executive
Determination of scope of authority and responsibility
Responsibility for errors
Opposition from other executives.

This is a mediocre book containing little original thought that is worth perusing.

W.D.S.

Duke, Donald G.—Airports and airways. Cost, operation and maintenance. 1927. M 603

CONTENTS: Author's preface; The need for airports; Airport location, size and construction; Airport equipment; Airport operation and maintenance; Airways; Intermediate landing fields; Airship hangars and mooring towers; Facilities for seaplane operations; Aids to aerial navigation; Aerial navigation; Maps; Aeronautical bulletins; Aerial identification of cities and towns; Lighting equipment for airports, airways and airplanes; Aviation gasoline and lubricants; Aerial regulations; The social aspect of aviation; Small and hand tools needed for maintenance of airplanes; Detail of wind cone and support; Construction of lighted wind-tee for night operations; Specification for aviation gasoline, U.S. Army; Specification for lubricating oil, U.S. Army; List of illustrations; Index.

The book is an argument for fostering and promoting aerial transportation by providing airports and other adjuncts and aids.

Sound comments are made as to the location, size, and construction of landing fields. Outlines as to the type and cost of the necessary buildings together with data as to the total expenditures for establishing various airports, and comments on operation and maintenance of airports are given.

Chapters containing pertinent data on airship hangars and mooring masts, and on the general facilities required for the operation of seaplanes, are included.

The adjuncts and aids to aerial navigation and operations are also covered in chapters on *Aids to Aerial Navigation*, *Aerial Navigation Maps*, *Aeronautical Bulletins*, and *Aerial Identification of Cities and Towns*. These chapters, in general, briefly present the necessity for such adjuncts and aids, give an outline and description of what has been provided, how they are used, and what is desirable regarding them.

The equipment, general data, and plan of installation for lighting equipment for airports, airways and airplanes, is briefly covered. The chapters on *Aviation Gasoline and Lubricants*, *Aerial Regulations*, and the *Social Aspect of Aviation* would be of interest principally to the laymen who have casual interest but no knowledge of these subjects.

The four appendices give the type, description, and specifications of the equipment which should be provided at an airport. The book is indexed.

W.C.McC.

Schwarz, General Alexis v.—Las Fortalezas antes, en y despues de la Gran Guerra. [Fortresses before and after the World War.] Buenos Aires, 1924. M 604-C3

CONTENTS: Introduction; Parte primera: El estado de las fortalezas belgas, francesas y rusas al principio de la guerra; La resena del ataque y de la defensa de Lieja, Namur, Maubeuge, Amberes, Novogeorgievsk y Kovno. Parte Segunda: La explicacion de las causas de la caida rapida de las fortalezas; Datos del bombardeo de Verdun. Parte Tercera: Algunas ideas basicas sobre la construccion de las fortalezas; Sobre la guarnicion de la fortaleza; Sobre la organizacion de la defensa de una fortaleza. [Part I: Belgian, French and Russian fortifications; Liege, Namur, Maubeuge, Antwerp, Novogeorgievsk and Kovno. Part II: Explanation of the causes of the rapid fall of the fortresses in question; Data on the bombardment of Verdun, and on Forts Douaumont, Vauceraville, Vaux, Tavannes, Souville and Thiaumont. Part III: Some basic (fundamental) ideas on fortress construction; Fundamental ideas on the garrisons of a fortress; Ideas on the organization of the defense of a fortress (fortified place).]

This book, printed in 1924, while the author was a professor of the Faculty of the Argentine War College, and also of the Military Academy has been mentioned by General Gurko, Russian Imperial Army as one of the prominent Russian officers of his branch.

Introduction.—In this, the author gives a brief resume of the number of fortresses on the particular frontiers of the countries concerned, including Holland and Austro-Hungary, from the years 1830-1914, with accompanying diagrams relative to lengths of frontiers, number of fortresses, percentage in relation to frontier length per certain numbers of kilometers and their respective order, as of 1914. There is nothing particularly worthy of comment except to note that in Belgium, the greatest change in plans occurred in 1860, when the so-called "defense triangle" of Liege-Namur-Antwerp, was created.

Chapter I.—This chapter is largely concerned with the description of the forts in question, Belgian, French and Russian, that is Liege, Namur, Antwerp, Maubeuge, Novogeorgievsk, Kovno and Grodno, including strategical reasons for their construction, early history, physical characteristics, state of being at the outbreak of the World War. This in turn includes technical data relative to construction, armament and actual garrisons. The essentials lacking both in physical construction of the fortresses and their lack of preparation, both in personnel and in armament

are strikingly pointed out. The author quotes extensively from various authorities, both official and private sources.

Chapter II.—This contains detailed accounts, many somewhat abbreviated, of a general resume of the attack and defense of Liege, Namur, Maubeuge, Antwerp, Novogeorgievsk and Kovno, stressing the reasons of the Higher Command for such attacks, upon what bases the attacks were made and descriptions in part of the consequent defense. The data as to troops, troop movements (except supply) are clear, the author again emphasizing his source material, particularly in the case of the attack against Liege, Antwerp and Novogeorgievsk. In all, this chapter is a statement of events or occurrences, as stated, with descriptions in greater detail than in Chapter one. While quoting extensively from the various sources of material, General Schwarz presents such descriptions as may enable the professional reader to make his own opinions, and form his own conclusions. There is much technical detail herein.

Chapter III.—Here are given the author's explanation for the common causes for the rapid fall of the fortresses in question:

(1) The forts composing the fortified area, which should have been the support of main line of defense were destroyed easily and rapidly by the more powerful German artillery.

(2) Original characteristics of main defensive lines, such as their wide intervals, their shallow depth and the location of supporting points on higher elevations where they could be under observation had never been changed.

(3) The garrisons were principally composed of territorial troops under officers poorly or inadequately prepared for war. In addition to these causes, common to all, there were, in addition, some peculiar to individual fortresses. At Liege, the lack of preparation for the defense permitted the German brigades to penetrate the intervals between the forts, thus easily capturing the city.

At Namur most of the artillery was located in the forts on immobile installations, consequently only a part could reply to the German besieging artillery.

Concerning Antwerp the author states that the key of the entire situation was the city of Lierre, without hardly any fortification. The fall of this place sounded the knell of the entire fortress, and this was due to lack of foresight, prevision, even with the time existing, that is, Antwerp had that length of time to prepare for its siege. The complete lack of control of the defense is touched on in this particular case, as well as the low morale of the defending forces.

As to Kovno, the situation of the defense, in the author's opinion, was favorable enough, in spite of which the siege of this fortress reduced itself to a prolonged struggle for the advanced field positions, with no resistance offered from the line of forts. General Schwarz explains this strange fact by stating that liaison between the fortress troops and the 3rd Siberian Corps on a flank wholly failed, the fortress acting independently, and similarly the 10th Army.

Chapter IV.—The data on the Verdun bombardments, including those Forts Douaumont, Vaux, Vaucherauville, Tavannes, Souville and the fortified work of Thiaumont are quite detailed, both as to their circumstances and to their results.

Chapter V.—Basic conclusions drawn as to fortress construction for the present, and for the future are:

(1) The principal position of the defense should be not a line of fortifications but a fortified zone of defense.

(2) All fortifications, obstacles against assault and all principal communication means ought to be hidden from the ground and from the air, by means of groves of trees.

(3) All shelters for personnel, and all store houses for munitions, rations, etc., must be underground; communications across stream lines must be established in tunnels.

A number of lesser conclusions are drawn from these essential ones, such as: A strong and mobile reserve of fortress artillery; the ability to change rapidly the location of mobile artillery groups; that the fortifications be constructed and equipped so as to permit the minimum personnel for their own defense, leaving the greater part of the troops ready for offensive operations; that the fortifications be so distributed within the defensive zone that it will be possible to launch an offensive from whatever point, supporting side attack by all possible means from the fortress; construction of difficult and invisible obstacles before the fortified zone, such as fosses, barbed wire entanglements, etc.; fortifications to be within supporting distance of each other.

Chapter VI.—The qualities to be expected from fortress troops: Selected troops, but well developed morale, possessing a general and special preparation. This latter to consist of a perfect knowledge of the fortress, the object of the works of the fortifications, with a knowledge of the means of communication, and of the equipment and of the artillery.

In Chapter VII the author concludes his work by his remarks on certain ideas as to the organization of the defense of fortresses, based largely upon the defense made at Namur, Antwerp, Maubeuge and Novogeorgievsk.

This book is of interest to the Coast Artillery Section and to the Engineers.

H.T.

Schwarz, General Alexis v.—El pasado y el presente de la fortificación.

[Fortifications past and present.] Buenos Aires, 1926.....M 604-C3

CONTENTS: Prefacio; Introduccion; Parte primera: El pasado de la fortificación; Parte segunda: El presente de la fortificación; Parte tercera: La defensa del Litoral de un estado; Parte cuarta: Suplementos.

The author is General Alexis von Schwarz, of the Imperial Russian Army, now instructor of La Escuela Superior de Guerra of Argentina. The book is a history of fortifications from the days of the primitive man to the present, describing the evolution of fortifications from age to age.

It shows that fortifications were originated to serve the defense of the different states and that the science of fortifications reached its height of perfection from 200 B.C. to 500 A.D. After the fall of the Roman Empire this science decayed, but with the return of the Crusades in the 12th and 13th centuries the oriental system was introduced, and this had many superiorities and for the first time in Europe fortifications were built to cover strategic points and to defend a locality with small numbers. The invention of powder, the introduction of firearms, and the evolution of artillery changed the tactics of the attackers in reducing a fortified locality, with a consequent change in the system of fortifications which for the first time, were built in depth. As an example of these modern fortresses the author mentions Port Arthur, Liege, Namur, Antwerp, and Verdun.

General Schwarz deals in detail with the system of the famous French tactician Vauban, who distinguished himself as a successful attacker of fortified places. He devised a new system of attack to reduce losses, and his system was so efficient that it was hard to find a defense against it. Vauban's innovations influenced the evolution of artillery. Up to the Napoleonic Wars fortifications were built as a means of protecting an army and as a refuge for supplies. Napoleon built many fortresses with the object in view of assisting his armies in the field and of promoting his own operations, but not as a means of defending his own country. During the Crimean War and the Franco-Prussian War innovations in artillery, the introduction of the rifled gun and smokeless powder, changed the system of attack and the scheme of defense. The lessons learned after Sebastopol

and Paris, influenced the Belgians in fortifying Antwerp along modern lines. The introduction of siege artillery at Port Arthur influenced the systems of fortification at Namur and Liege.

The author states that the World War showed the inefficiency of the Russian and French fortifications, and the splendid system built by the Germans. However, he states that Verdun and Paris did influence the decision at the Marne. As causes of the fall of several fortresses during the World War, the author gives:

- (1) Superiority of enemy artillery
- (2) Tactical defects of the various fortresses
- (3) Lack of depth
- (4) Provisional fortified strong points
- (5) Good visibility for the attackers upon line of forts
- (6) Aerial observation
- (7) Destructive effect of siege artillery
- (8) Psychological effect of explosives.

The author describes the origin of coast defenses and discusses the German system which, he says, was so strong that the Allies did not care to attack any part of it. As an historical example of the defense of a coast sector which had great strategical importance, the author mentions that part of the Belgian coast from Nieuwpoort to the North Sea, fortified by the Germans during the last war in order to prevent a hostile army from landing in rear of their army operating against the Allies on the Western Front.

M.B.N.

National Industrial Conference Board.—The American merchant marine problem. 1929.....M 8305-C.73

CONTENTS: Preface; Basic considerations in merchant marine policy; The present situation; Favorable and unfavorable factors affecting the maintenance of an American merchant marine; Suggested means for improving the American merchant marine and its services; Appendix; List of tables.

The American merchant marine is both an economic and a national defense problem that should be of interest to every citizen of the United States. The present lack of interest in this matter dates back a hundred years or more and is due to many remote causes. Since the World War the United States has become a creditor nation and our foreign trade has grown by leaps and bounds.

In this book the authors have given in a concise and readable manner the modern viewpoint of the leading authorities on the various factors of this great problem as it affects the welfare of the United States.

The subject is covered from three general angles:

- Part I: The Present Situation
- Part II: Favorable and Unfavorable Factors Affecting the Maintenance of an American Merchant Marine
- Part III: Suggested Means for Improving the American Merchant Marine and its Services.

The book is entirely modern in its scope and content and the statistics contained therein cover principally the period 1921-1928 inclusive. These statistics are official as the data was furnished by the U.S. Shipping Board and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The book is considered of interest and value as an authoritative source to those of this School engaged in the study of economics.

W.T.C.

Liddell Hart, Capt. B.H.—The decisive wars of history. A study in strategy. 1929.....M 904-C

CONTENTS: Preface; History as practical experience; Greek wars—Ephialtes, Philip and Alexander; Roman wars—Hannibal, Scipio, and Caesar; Medieval wars; The

seventeenth century—Gustavus, Cromwell, Turenne; The eighteenth century—Marlborough and Frederick; The French Revolution and Napoleon Bonaparte; 1854-1914; Conclusions; Construction. The World War of 1914-1918: Foreword; The plans and their issue in the Western Theatre, 1914; The North-eastern theatre; The South-eastern or Mediterranean theatre; The strategy of 1918; Index; List of maps.

Captain B.H. Liddell Hart, who, during the last ten years, has attained considerable eminence as a writer on military subjects, having received the appointment of military editor of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, perforce found himself embarked on a long review of the wars, great and small, of recorded history. As a result of this extended survey he emerged with a discovery, by no means claimed as entirely new, which he expounds in this volume in an entertaining, lucid, and extremely interesting treatment of a long list of historical examples. His thesis is that the Great Captains, at their best, waged war not against the enemy's fortresses, capital, or even field army as primary objectives, but against the moral and mental equilibrium of the foe—his high command and his government. Realizing, apparently, that to take the "direct approach" along the "line of expectation" too often strengthened the enemy's determination to stand and fight, the great commanders sought by a variety of physical and psychological expedients, to come upon the hostile force unexpectedly, and to deal a paralyzing blow against the center of his military nervous system; namely, the *mind* of his supreme command. A corollary to this main proposition lies in the author's statement that the Great Captains preferred to risk a struggle against very difficult natural conditions, rather than by avoiding them to confront an unshaken human opponent. And, again, he adds, they have by no means always made straight for the strongest of several hostile forces relying on the fall of the various weaker members once the greatest has been disposed of, but not infrequently have preferred to undermine him by knocking his "props" one by one, before finally devoting their special effort to the strongest enemy.

This book is of special interest to the Command and G-3 Sections of this School.

C.R.H.

Descoins, Général.—Etude synthétique des principales campagnes modernes. [Studies of the principal modern campaigns.] Tome I: 1674-1807; Tome II: 1808-1914. Paris, 1929. M 906-C

CONTENTS: Tome I. Préface de la 7e édition; Campagne de Turenne en 1674; Campagne de Villars en 1712; Campagne de Frédéric II en 1757; Campagne de 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1799, 1800, 1805, 1806, 1806-1807; Croquis. Tome II. Campagne de 1803, 1809, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1859; Guerre de Sécession des Etats-Unis de 1861-1865; Campagne de 1866; Campagne de 1870-1871; Guerre russo-turque de 1877-1878; Guerre russo-japonaise de 1904-1905; Chapitre additionnel—le recrutement, l'organisation, l'armement et la tactique en France de 1870 à 1914. Croquis.

This work is a study of the principal modern campaigns, based on the evolution which the ideas on the art of war have undergone from the end of the seventeenth century to the beginning of the twentieth, on the influence of the progress of armament, the great modifications brought about during this period and, in addition, the influence which the social and political state of the nations has had on the personal actions of the masters of the art of war.

The author feels that the conclusions reached from such a study ought to be sufficient to give to most officers, both regular and reserve, the general ideas, too often lost sight of, which ought to constitute the basis of their military knowledge. The author also feels that these ought not to be lost from view by men in political positions desirous of interesting themselves in actual military questions concerning the organization of the army and the relations of the government with the army commander.

This work is of particular value to officers such as those attending The Command and General Staff School who intend to go thoroughly into the study of military history. Such a study can only be made in a complete

way by a detailed study of such characteristic campaigns as are given in their work.

A particular feature of this study is a discussion of the orders given and the manner in which they were executed.

This work contains a study of the principal campaigns from 1674 to but *not including* the World War. It is well illustrated with excellent original maps, expertly executed. It is recommended that officers studying any campaigns which took place between the above periods (1674-1905) refer to these maps.

F.M.B.

Baker, G.P.—Hannibal. 1929.....M 93973-B92 (HA)

CONTENTS: Preface; Prelude to struggle; The Protagonists enter the arena; The crossing of the Alps; The entry into Italy; Quintus Fabius and the aristocratic dictatorship; Varro, and the policy of the Populares; The Morrow of Cannae; Syracuse; The Vortex; The crisis; Publius Scipio and the struggle in Africa; Antiochus Megas—and the struggle in Asia; Last news about Hannibal; Illustrations; Index.

Beginning over a thousand years before Christ the author takes the reader through the development of Carthage as a power by the Phoenicians as a result of the unrest in Asia, the expansion of Phoenician commerce and the Grecian menace. He pictures the struggle of the Carthaginians against the Greeks for the control of the Mediterranean and the rise of Rome as a military and naval power and its efforts to control.

The book deals mainly with Hannibal's operations in command of the Carthaginian army from the year 221 B.C. when he took command of the Army in Spain. It describes his march over the Pyrennes, across Gaul and over the Alps in detail and then pictures his long campaign in Italy against the Romans.

In all the operations given the author describes the concurrent political situations in Rome and Cathage in a very interesting manner, giving as much detail from the Roman side as from the Carthaginian side. He pictures the Roman commanders clearly and shows how Scipio developed and details his operations in Spain and invasion of Africa and finally Scipio's victory over Hannibal at the battle of Zama.

The book concludes with the story of Hannibal's later life in Carthage as a commander and as a statesman and with his flight to Asia and his futile attempts to strike at the Romans through the Asiatic and Grecian forces. It is well written and well authenticated but loses much of its value, from a military point of view, by a lack of sufficient maps.

There is some tactical value in the book but its greatest value lies in the many examples of command, leadership and psychology as well as examples of the application of the principles of war which are illustrated by both great commanders—Hannibal and Scipio. As such it is recommended for general reading by all officers.

W.D.G.

Legion. The book of the British Legion. By Britain's foremost writers in prose and verse. 1929.....M 9403-A8.42C

CONTENTS: Memorable days, by John Galsworthy; Scarlatt, a winter's tale, by Hugh Walpole; The English way, by Rudyard Kipling; Earl Haig, by Winston S. Churchill; Thomas Atkins, by Edgar Wallace; Debtors who have short memories, by Arnold Bennett; The widow, by Robert Bridges; History, by Laurence Binyon; Pussycat, Pennefather, by Margaret Kennedy; The Cicadas, by Aldous Huxley; Colonel Beech's bear, by David Garnett; Du Côté de Ches Renard, by Henry Newbolt; Wilt thou leave me thus? by A.E. Coppard; The muse absent, by J.C. Squire; The door, by Storm Jameson; From the serenade to Amaryllis, by Gilbert Murray; Disentangled old Percy, by P.G. Wodehouse; Uncle Wat, by John Drinkwater; A postscript, by Edmund Blunden; To St. Michael, in time of peace, by G.K. Chesterton; On prophets, by Hilaire Belloc; Veni Creator, by Humbert Wolfe; Up from Gilgal, by Sarah Gertrude Millin; This bantam star, by W.H. Davies; Caribbean waters, by F. Tennyson Jesse; The Scotch rhapsody from "Façade," by Edith Sitwell; Elegy, by Rebecca West; Forever and forever, by Bliss Carman; Sussex revisited, by Sheila Kaye-Smith; Black Tarn, by V. Sackville-West; The three numbers, by Sapper; The image, by W. De La Mare; The Prince Consort, by Reginald Berkeley, Illustrations.

Book Reviews

Allen, William C.—War! Behind the smoke screen. 1929.....M 9403-B3

CONTENTS: Foreword; Some origins; Propaganda; Censorship; Hatreds; Deceptions; Actual conflict; Reprisals; Profits; Women; Young people; Non-Christians; "The poor savage"; Conscience; Humor; The preachers; The churches; Churchly repentance; Dissenters; Wage earners; Some ironies; Forgiveness; The aftermath.

This book is a tirade against war in general and the World War in particular. The author is a self-admitted internationalist and is in favor of peace at any price.

The writer of this book does not believe that war is justified under any circumstances. He has nothing concrete to suggest as a way to prevent war other than for what he calls the "plain citizenship" to refuse to fight.

He inveighs against conscription and glorifies the conscientious objector. His thesis is that "no advance can be made toward any reform until people are willing to take a bold stand against what they believe to be wrong."

The book is of interest to those investigating the pacifist point of view.

D.H.C.

Löhrke, Eugene.—Armageddon. The World War in literature. 1930

M 9403-B3-A

CONTENTS: Introduction; The World War in literature. The storm breaks; Under fire; Echoes from the storm; Mountain, sea and desert; In the air and underground; "Over There"; Undertones; The end of it all; Revolution; Aftermath; Appendix.

This book is an anthology, mostly prose, of literature pertaining to the World War. Its plan is to build up from selected literary material a picture of the War in as many of its phases and to as wide an extent as possible, showing the war's movements and its proportions. It covers an international field of literature.

Armageddon opens with an introduction in which the author discusses the development of literature on the war, authors and their products, and the development and plan of his anthology. The anthology follows, commencing with a newspaper account of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, running the course of the war on many fronts and finally following to the revolutions afterward. His *Aftermath* at the end pictures disabled and disillusioned veterans. The *Appendix* includes: An Index to the Introduction, A Bibliography, Notes on Books and Authors.

The extracts selected by the author are of undeniable literary merit, but seem to be almost wholly limited to horrors, nightmares, and disillusionments. The author disclaims pacifistic intent. His selections of "best literature on the war" and the panorama as he draws it belie his statement.

R.O.B.

Adam, George.—Treason and tragedy. An account of French war trials. 1929.....M 9403-B12-D.44

CONTENTS: The nature of treason; Bolo; The Red Bonnet; Malvyism; Mutiny; Malvy's responsibility; The Caillaux case; Edith Cavell's betrayal; Lenoir and the lady; The Dreggs; Treason in peace.

This book deals with situations leading up to several of the more notorious French war trials for treason. The scope of the book is clearly indicated by the *Table of Contents* above. It gives a general idea of conditions in France during the war prior to the Clemenceau "house cleaning." It also gives one a picture of some of Germany's methods of spreading in France propaganda for peace at Germany's price. The book, furthermore, shows the various types of individuals most generally available to take enemy money and to give information and service therefor in peace and war. Still further, it shows what a small percentage of money so spent brings any return whatsoever; and yet the importance of such service can not be overlooked.

The book is well written and while it goes into no great detail, it is most interesting and is of much value to officers interested in propaganda and espionage work.

W.C.P.

Gooch, G.P. and Temperley, Harold.—British documents on the origins of the War, 1898-1914. Vol. IV: The Anglo-Russian rapprochement, 1903-7. London, 1929.....M 9403-C3-C.42

CONTENTS: Foreword by the editors; Note on the arrangement of documents; Plan of Volume IV; List of editorial notes; List of abbreviations; Names of writers of minutes; List of documents; Foreign Office and other documents; The Russo-Japanese War; The Anglo-Japanese agreement of 1905; General Anglo-Russian relations 1903-7; Tibet; Persia; Afghanistan; The reception of the Anglo-Russian convention; Appendixes; Index of persons, showing the writers of despatches, etc., and the official positions during this period of the principal persons mentioned in the text; Subject index.

This is the fifth volume of the series of *British Documents on the Origin of the War* edited by Gooch and Temperley. Possibly this volume may be of less importance than some of the others, but it also contains much of interest to the American student of historical research. Particularly interesting are the portions relating to President Roosevelt's mediation between Russia and Japan and the documents relating to the Peace of Portsmouth.

The picture of Baron Witte presented here differs somewhat from the one presented in Dr. Dillon's excellent book. While Baron Witte is shown to be no less a great man, he is shown to have been somewhat an opportunist and ready to turn Russia toward a German orientation if that course offered an immediate return.

The economic bases of English diplomacy in Asia is strikingly in evidence in this volume, likewise the fear of German intrigue, and German bullying on all of the continental European states. It is very interesting to observe how much of the correspondence emphasizes the fear of German reaction to commercial accords as well as political.

It is also interesting to observe how Great Britain, in forming her Japanese Alliance in 1902, was careful to avoid any action which might lead to war over our treaty rights in Korea. Then again, the English were reluctant to have confidential matters known in Washington because they leaked out too readily.

This book is hardly likely to be interesting to the general reader, but to any one who is interested in the formation and wording of conventions or treaties, it offers two excellent studies, that relating to Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1902 and the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907.

H.H.S

Grattan, C. Hartley.—Why we fought. 1929.....M 9403-C3-C.73

CONTENTS: Preface; The outbreak of the war in Europe; The propaganda; Economics; General introduction to the diplomacy; Colonel House in Europe 1914; First attempts at mediation; Beginning of the British "blockade"; House in Europe—1915; Secret treaties; The German submarine campaign to the Sussex Pledge; Gestures against the British "blockade"; The House-Grey agreement; The campaign of 1916; The peace negotiations of 1916; The declaration of war; Reference notes; Index.

An effort is made by the author to prove that (1) Germany was not responsible for starting the World War; (2) Russia's mobilization forced Germany to protect herself; (3) England had decided to enter the war long before she knew that Germany would violate the neutrality of Belgium; and (4) the United States did not enter the war to "make the world safe for democracy" but did so at the insistence of New York banking interests in order to protect loans made to the Allies.

The Anti-Ally attitude of the author is so evident in his writings that the reader must realize that the analyses and conclusions set forth, though interesting, represent no small degree of prejudice and, therefore, cannot be considered authoritative.

An example of the author's failure to properly weigh existing conditions of the times is found on page 267, wherein he states: "The violation of Greece (by the Allies) was a crime of equal magnitude to the German violation of Belgium."

The book is of general interest to anyone desiring to secure all available views with respect to the underlying causes of the World War.

S.E.

Toynbee, Arnold J.—The world after the Peace Conference. Being an epilogue to the 'History of the Peace Conference of Paris,' and a prologue to the 'Survey of International Affairs, 1920-1923.' 1926. M 9403-C3-C.42

CONTENTS: Preface; The movement of history; The political map in 1914; The political map in 1920-3; The horizon—The relation of states; The contact of civilizations; The economic equilibrium. The foreground; Map.

This book is an introduction to a larger volume prepared by the same author entitled *Survey of International Affairs 1920-1923*. The author covers in a sound and impartial manner the political and economic changes resulting from the World War.

This book is of interest to any officer who desires a brief orientation on world affairs after the Peace Conference.

J.C.D.

Donald, Sir Robert.—The Polish Corridor and the consequences. 1929. M 9403-C5-F.438

CONTENTS: Poland and the World War; Poland at the Peace Conference—prospecting and planning; The origin of the Corridor; Conditions in the Corridor; The Cashubians of the Corridor; The Vistula as a waterway; The Vistula—a source of danger; From Poznan (Posen) to Torun (Thorn); The Plebiscites—(a) Marienwerder (b) Allenstein; East Prussia—The cradle of the Prussian people; Rise and downfall of the Teutonic Knights; Historical and other hypotheses; Marienburg and its memories; The misfortunes of Memel; Danzig; Many sided land problems; Upper Silesia; Minority problems; The consequences and the future; Appendix; Index; Maps.

This book is very interesting but is limited in its scope to just what the title indicates—the Polish Corridor. It gives Poland several digs with reference to her greed for power and territory. The book is very full of all the troubles caused by the Corridor.

In a nut-shell the author says that, as things stand, it is inconceivable that Poland would listen to any solution which would diminish her territory or lessen her sovereign rights, that the Corridor is the touchstone of their national status, the symbol of their resurrection. On the other hand, to the Germans he feels that the "rape of East and West Prussia" is an unforgivable crime, an affront which no compromise can wipe out.

The author is quite visionary for he concludes his book with a "cure for all" by saying it is within the sphere of practical politics to restore territorial integrity to Germany and at the same time assure Poland free access to the sea. He says a compromise is practicable on the following lines:

"The Vistula with all its outlets, together with the harbours of Danzig and Dirschau, to be internationalized and its administration to be vested in a reconstructed Danzig Harbour Board.

"Poland to enjoy the same rights on German railways and rivers as have been vested in Czechoslovakia for the security of its world trade under the Treaty of Versailles.

"Germany to concede to Poland free harbours at Königsberg, Elbing, Stettin, Hamburg, or anywhere else.

"Germany to use its influence with Lithuania to induce the latter to grant Poland analogous privileges at Memel.

"Through trains on the railways running northwards to the sea, via Posen and Gdynia, Posen, and Danzig, and Warsaw, Mława, and Danzig to be under Polish administration. The execution of these conditions to be under the control of a reconstructed League of Nations Commission at Danzig, the Commission to be provided with extensive rights for immediate intervention in case of infraction of the treaty by either of the contracting parties. It could also constitute a court of arbitration for the amicable settlement of disputes between the two governments.

"The Polish and Cashube minorities to be self-administering in matters of culture, under laws equal to the best extant autonomy legislation. The Prussian decree for the regulation of Polish minority schools, issued in 1928, could be amended in accordance with the wishes of the Poles.

"Under this arrangement Poland would have seven harbours instead of two; Danzig, Gdynia, Hamburg, Stettin, Elbing, Königsberg, and possibly also Memel."

However he does show that the above is only a dream which would require a "big stick" when he adds:

"All these suggested solvents or any ameliorations of the eastern frontier problems will remain dreamy speculations unless economic and political co-operation is brought about between England, France, and Germany. Such a combination could impose its will on the League of Nations and bring into action the provisions of the covenant designed to remove conditions which menace the peace of Europe."

This book is recommended to all students of European history or any history in which racial problems are involved.

F.M.B.

v. Jagow, Staatssekretär B.—England und der Kriegsausbruch. [England at the outbreak of war.] With a discussion with Lord Grey. 1925. M 9403-C6-D.42

In 1925 Earl Grey of Fallodon, British Minister for Foreign Affairs at the outbreak of the World War, published his memoirs covering his stewardship from December 1905 to December 1916. Like most memoirs the book is subjective in its purpose and written not as reliable contribution to the history of the World War but as a defense for the writer's conduct of political affairs in the field of foreign diplomacy. When it suits Lord Grey's purpose he simply ignores material and documents that were available to him. In order to maintain the entente with France he encouraged both France and Russia in the belief that Great Britain would support them in a conflict with Germany. This was not accomplished by any formal political agreements but by diplomatic conversations and so called military arrangements whereby the possibilities of military cooperation were studied.

When the crisis came Grey could not go back on his commitments. Russia was assured by France that Great Britain would be at their side when the break came. Grey considered himself helpless to dissuade Sazonov from his purpose to force the issue by a general mobilization in which the latter was encouraged by Iswolski and Poincaré. Germany desired to localize the conflict and her offer to refrain from crossing the French frontier if Great Britain would guarantee French neutrality was suppressed for two days. For Germany there was no other course open than to support her ally Austria whose political existence and position in the Balkans was jeopardized by the assault on her sovereignty made with Russian connivance.

As Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, v. Jagow un masks many of Grey's statements. While admitting that Lord Grey hated war, v. Jagow shows that the British foreign secretary really prepared for it by his conduct of political affairs and actually promoted the outbreak of the War. The conclusion is reached that the responsibility for the outbreak of the War will not be settled until all the documentary evidence is published as source material for historical research. To this we can all agree.

E.L.G.

Aston, Major General Sir George.—The biography of the late Marshal Foch. 1929. M 9403-E4D.44-B92 (FO)

CONTENTS: Preface; Introduction; Ancestry and early years; Childhood and early education—1861-1870; Aged 10-19 years; Education—1869-1871; Aged 18-20 years; Military training and early experience—1871-1878; Aged 20-27 years; Foch's army training—1871-1878; Aged 20-27 years; Regimental duty and the Staff College—1878-1887; Aged 27-36 years; The rise to reputation—1888-1895; Aged 37-44 years; Temporary eclipse—1900-1907; Aged 49-56 years; Back to the Staff College—1908-1910; Aged 57-59 years; Foch in England—1910-1911; Aged 59-60 years; The calm before the storm—1912-1914; Aged 61-62 years;

The Great War—August 1914 (Introductory); Aged 62 years; The rise to fame—August 29th-September 12th, 1914; Aged 62 years; Foch through English eyes—1914 onwards; From an army to armies—September 1914; Aged 63 years; The ordeal in Flanders—November 1914; Aged 63 years; Disappointment—1915—January-March 1915; Aged 63 years; Disappointment in 1915 (continued) April-December; Aged 63-64 years; The Somme—1916; Aged 64-65; "Side-tracked"—1916; Aged 65-66 years; Lost opportunities—1917; Aged 65-66 years; "Supreme" control—December 1917-February 1918; Aged 66 years; The call—March 1918; Aged 66 years; The supreme test; Aged 66 years; Reaping the reward—July 18th August 31, 1918; Aged 66 years; The debacle—September 1918; Aged nearly 67 years; The harvest—October 1918; Aged 67 years; The reaping—October-November 1918; Aged 67 years; Victory—November 1918; Aged 67 years; The aftermath—1918-1922; Aged 67-70 years; The last seven years—1923-1929; Aged 71-77 years; In memoriam, in Spem—March, 1929; L'Envoi; Appendix; Index.

This is one of the best of the recent biographies. The author, a military man, has written this biography of a great military leader for military men.

Character, thought, and action; upon these did the great Marshal throughout his life place great emphasis by precept and example and in this order does the author review the life of his subject.

The first three chapters are devoted to a brief account of the ancestry, early environment and education of Marshal Foch and their profound effect upon his character.

In the next eight chapters the author reviews the early military experiences and the military education of Marshal Foch and also gives a very good description of the school system of the French Army and its changes, with their causes and effects, during the period from 1870 to the World War. In these chapters the author also throws some interesting light upon the early collaboration of the French and English general staffs toward the formation of plans for joint action against German military aggression.

The last twenty-four chapters review briefly and, as the author frankly admits, through English eyes, the great period of Marshal Foch's life—his rise to fame in the early months of the War—and with copious examples of his masterly leadership describes him carrying out an action, the principles he taught, and for many years struggled to inculcate in the French Army. These chapters throw an interesting light on the political influences which are brought to bear in the selection and retention of the commanders in the field and the effect which they attempt to secure. The author is remarkably frank and while he does not criticise he has not neglected to furnish many details and incidents which do not reflect much glory upon some of the leading political and military leaders of Great Britain.

The book is well worth reading by those interested in high command and general staff work and contains many excellent examples of the value of leadership.

J.C.D.

Baker-Carr, Brigadier General C.D.—From chauffeur to Brigadier.

1930.....M 9403-E-4D-B92 (BA)

CONTENTS: Foreword; Departure for the front; Retiring; Paris deserted; The city of desolation; The British dislike of machinery; The school moves to Wisques convent; The conception of the Machine Gun Corps; Our shop window; Our machine gun proposals unacceptable; Inventions; Looking for a new home; The Somme battle; Pigeons; The choice of a battle-field; The action of St. Julien; Awaiting the enemy's onslaught; A successful attack; Index.

This volume is the personal narrative of the World War experiences of the author, a "dug-out," who had been out of the British service eight years when the great struggle began in 1914. Largely because he had once been on the Instructional Staff at the School of Musketry at Hythe he accepted the opportune chance to organize a British school in France for the training of officers and men in the handling of those then mysterious weapons, the two machine guns authorized for each British battalion.

Armed only with the oral authority "Now get on with it," from a colonel, General Staff at G.H.Q. the school was organized. The author and his school in turn by the training of officers and men "sold" the machine

gun to the British Army and eventually brought about the organization of the Machine Gun Corps.

Later the author became one of the original exponents of the development and use of tanks. And again the task had to be repeated, of convincing the British "Military Minds" of the great value of a machine in warfare in place of human beings.

The author characterizes the "regular" type in England, thus:

"Even today the average Military Mind still 'shies' at the substitution of men by machinery. More and more the Army becomes mechanised, in spite of opposition in high places. Nothing stands still in this world except the Military Mind, which steadfastly refuses to look ahead, until it suddenly finds itself involved in a new conflict, having learned nothing, having forgotten nothing."

The value of the book to the American officer lies in the narrative of the obstacles overcome and the methods used in overcoming them in convincing the British Army of the value of machine guns and tanks, in giving the strength and weaknesses of the two weapons and in indicating the necessity of still further mechanization of the Army.

The story is told in a most interesting manner and should be read by every officer in the American Army. It is of particular value to officers interested in the development of machine guns and tanks.

W.C.P.

Hoffmann, Major-General Max.—War diaries and other papers.

(Translation from the German) 2 vols. London, 1929.

M 9403-E4E.43-B92 (HO)

CONTENTS: Vol. I. Prefatory note; Introduction: General Hoffmann, by Karl Friedrich Novak; Chief dates in General Hoffmann's life; War diaries, 1914-1919; Thoughts on 1914; Index; Map of eastern frontier.

Vol. II. The war of lost opportunities: Russo-Japanese reflections; The recall of General von Prittwitz; The battle of Tannenberg; At the Masurian Lakes; For our Allies in South Poland; The first blunder; The second chance; Russia's "Gigantic" plan of attack; Gorlice; Falkenhayn and Salonika; Verdun instead of Italy; The Polish Army that never materialized, and the submarine war without submarines; The conditions of my new command; The wasted opportunities of the Russian Revolution; The last battles on the eastern front; The Armistice in the east; The peace of Brest-Litovsk; 1918; Final remarks. The truth about Tannenberg: Prelude—Gumbinnen; The recall of Prittwitz; The new High Command; The advance before the battle; The first fighting; The wireless messages; Samsonoff's misapprehension of his position; Differences between General Francois and the High Command; The successful attack by the right wing of the XX. Army Corps and the encounter at Lautern; The decisive event of the battle; The breakthrough at Uzdau; Friction in the XX. Army Corps; Attack on the Russian Centre; General von Morgen's independent decision; The Eastern Army group; The behavior of Rennenkampf; The Corps from the West; Russian attempts at relief; Concluding observations. The spring offensive of 1918; Bolshevism; Moscow, the root of all evil; Index; Map of East Prussia.

War Diaries and Other Papers is a compilation of some of the writings of Major General Max Hoffmann, G-3 and later Chief of Staff, of the German armies opposing the Russians; and a narrative of events in the Eastern Theater written by a close friend of Hoffmann's, Karl Friedrich Novak, based on historical data furnished by the former.

In detail, these volumes contain the following:

(1) *The war diary of Major General Hoffmann.* This covers the period from mobilization (1914) until January 1, 1919. Entries appear on an average of every three days and, on some occasions, include interesting, though brief, discussions of important events, not only on the Eastern Front, but elsewhere. German national policies are touched upon and high commanders are freely criticized. Hoffmann complains often and bitterly of the unsteadiness of the Austrian troops.

(2) *Thoughts on 1914.* Discussion, written by Hoffmann himself, of the causes of the World War and the military and political situation in 1914.

(3) *The War of Lost Opportunities*. Two hundred and thirty page description by Hoffmann of the eastern operations stressing the errors made by the Germans in that area. Most of these mistakes are laid at the door of German G.H.Q. for not having furnished small but necessary reinforcements which would have made possible the disastrous defeat of the Russians and release of German eastern divisions for duty on the Western Front. In this treatise Hoffmann gives the impression that nearly everyone except Hoffmann was wrong but in view of actual events it appears there is considerable justification for his views.

(4) *The Truth about Tannenberg*. About one hundred pages of description of the details of this battle.

(5) *The Spring Offensive of 1918*. Very brief criticism (three pages) of the manner in which the offensive was carried out.

(6) *Bolshevism*. General Hoffmann's service in Russia prior to the World War, his knowledge of Russian language and people and his close association with the forces of that country during the four years of the war give value to this writing. He describes the peace negotiations with the Bolsheviks at Brest-Litovsk where he was adviser to the German political commission.

(7) *Moscow, the Root of all Evil*. The problem of Bolshevism.

R.B.W.

Lavelle, Chef de Bataillon Henri.—Combat de Bataillon d'infanterie. Histoire commentée du 2e Bataillon du 19e Regiment d'Infanterie (septembre-octobre-novembre 1918). Bataille de Somme-Py—Bataille de l'Arnes—Passage du Canal des Ardennes—Passage de la Meuse. [Combat of an infantry battalion. History of the 2d Battalion, 19th Regiment of Infantry (September-October-November 1918). Battle of Some-Py—Battle of l'Arnes—Crossing of the Ardennes Canal—Crossing of the Meuse.] 1927

M 9403-G4-J

CONTENTS: Avant-propos; le 2/19e du 13 juin au 18 septembre 1918; Le 2/19e du 8 au 26 septembre 1918; Attaque d'une position organisée; Réflexions sur la bataille de Somme-Py—Exploitation du succès; Bataille de l'Arnes (30 septembre-7 octobre 1918)—Exploitation du succès—Poursuite—Arrêt en cours de progression; La poursuite jusqu'à la Meuse; L'armistice du 11 novembre.

This little book of about one hundred pages gives a record that is difficult to find in other books on the history of units in the World War. It recounts the detailed experiences of a battalion commander in combat. It includes many of the orders and messages he received and issued. The situations are clarified by sketches of the dispositions used.

The author was assigned to the command of the 2nd Battalion, 19th Infantry, French Army, in June, 1918. The 22nd Division, of which the 19th Infantry was a part, had been rather badly used up during the offensive of the Germans on May 27, toward Chateau Thierry. The division was sent to the Vosges sector for a period of several months. The unit was re-equipped and brought up to strength with replacements and given a period of training. When the Argonne offensive was planned, the 22nd Division was placed in the front line of the 4th Army (French).

The author's battalion was in the third echelon at the jump-off and he gives a detailed account of the initial stages of the attack on September 26th. Two platoons of tanks were used in the attack by this regiment.

On September 27th, the author's battalion passed through and took over the assault. The advance was continued on the 28th and 29th of September. An interesting account of the battle problems of a battalion commander and the method of their solution is given. The sketches show the disposition of the companies down to include platoons. On September 29th, the battalion had reached the ground in advance of the village of

Somme-Py. On September 29th, the 22nd Division, to which the author belonged, was relieved by the French 61st Division.

This new division failed to make any important progress and the American 2nd Division was then ordered through. The Marine Brigade passed through the same sector that had been occupied by the author's battalion. The American 2nd Division then made the attack through Somme-Py against Blanc-Mont. The book has special interest because of the action of the American troops over this same area.

The author's division was in corps reserve but two days; it was then ordered back into line to attack to the left of the position that had been gained by the American 2nd Division. Then came another series of attacks that are carefully described in the text. The battalion continued to attack as part of its division until October 8th, when it was again relieved. This time it remained in reserve until November 1st.

The final days of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, including the pursuit of the rapidly withdrawing enemy, are described in the text. The author's division reached the Meuse River on November 8th at Flize. This village is about 15 kilometers northwest of Sedan.

A passage across the Meuse river was made on November 9th and 10th against moderate enemy resistance. The Armistice found this battalion on the Meuse River.

This book gives one of the most complete account in print of the action of a battalion in combat. It is of interest to all officers but of special value to the Infantry Subsection.

R.C.S.

Wilson, G. Murray.—Fighting tanks. An account of the Royal Tank Corps in action, 1916-1919. 1929.....M 9403-G5-C.42A

CONTENTS: Introduction; The outline; Il Duce (Major-General Sir Hugh Elles, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.); The Somme, 1916—the curtain-raiser; The Somme, 1916—detached duty; Chiaroscuro of Passchendaele; Cambrai—on les aura; The call; Staff trials; The set-back; The tide turns—Villers-Bretonneux; Hamel-Moreuil; Amiens—straight from the shoulder; At rest; "Musical box"; The tanks' Coup de Grâce; The Hindenburg line; Armoured cars; L'envoi; Index.

This is an account of the operations of the Royal Tank Corps in the period 1916-1919 based on data from official military journals and personal experience.

It is an interesting book giving many picturesque accounts of individual tank operations. It illustrates the capabilities of tanks when properly handled but does not go into technical or tactical phases of tank operations.

J.H.V.V.

Fraser-Tytler, Lieutenant-Colonel Neil.—Field guns in France. c.1922.....M 9403-G7-B.442

CONTENTS: Introduction; Preface; Our introduction to war, November 1915-January 1916; The battle of F'rise, January-March 1916; Preparations for the Somme, May-June 1916; The Somme, July-November 1916; The winter advance, 1917; The battle of Arras, April-May 1917; The battle of Messines, June, 1917; The third battle of Ypres, July-October, 1917; The Cambrai push, November 1917; The Fifth Army School, December 1917-February 1918; The retreat, March 1918; Training; Index.

This volume is a collection of letters written by the author to his father between November 1915 and August 1918. To the letters have been added the names of places and units, the publication of which was necessarily prohibited by censorship at the time.

The letters narrate the life of an artillery officer on the Somme, at Arras, Messines, Ypres and Cambrai, concluding with his detail as instructor at the Fifth Army Artillery School. No attempt is made to write a history or to present a study of tactics. The author merely tells in a pleasant conversational manner, but without mincing matters, the experiences of himself and his command during his service in France.

In the volume are to be found many examples in the psychology of handling men and many practical hints for the handling of artillery in emergencies. As such the book is of general interest to all officers and of particular interest to artillerymen.

W.D.G.

Ashmore, Major General E.B.—Air defence. 1929.....M 9403-G9-J-1J3

CONTENTS: Preface; To the end of 1915—the rise of the airship; 1916—the defeat of the airship; The successful day aeroplane raids; The formation of L.A.D.A.; Night aeroplanes, 1917; The end of 1917; End of the aeroplane, 1918; To the Armistice; German and French air defence; Air defences of Great Britain; Now and hereafter; Table of airship raids; Table of aeroplane raids; Index.

This book is a chronological review of the development of the air defenses of London and of England during the World War. The author was detailed to reorganize the air defenses of London at a critical period when the earlier attempts at defense were ineffective and the increase in number and effectiveness of German air raids made it necessary. As a result, the record of the experience acquired by him while in command of the London Air Defense Area, his subsequent connection with the demobilization of such defenses, and the planning for future air defense, make this book very valuable to World War students. That the author's ability, judgment and experience in the organization and operation of the air defenses of London were generally recognized is confirmed by the fact that he was called upon to assist the French Government in the reorganization of the air defenses of Paris during the latter part of the World War.

This volume contains especially valuable information concerning the early difficulties of communication in the system of air defense and the final means taken to surmount such difficulties and to bring about the cooperation not alone of the civilian and military ground observer stations, but also between the antiaircraft gun and searchlight units and the air fighter units involved. Peacetime plans for assuring effective communication were drawn up upon the accepted principle that the civil population will be so vitally affected by air attacks that the responsibility for observation and warning cannot be considered exclusively military. Accordingly, it is planned to organize Observer Corps—on the principle that no hostile aircraft must be allowed to move over any part of the country without its movements being known constantly and instantly at the Headquarters of the Air Defences, from which the necessary orders and intelligence will issue to subordinates concerned. On this information also depends the system of civil warnings. To obtain the information it is necessary to cover the country within range of bombing with a series of posts—six to eight miles apart—provided with suitable watchers, and a complete telephone organization for quick reporting. Zones were laid out, each consisting of a network of observation posts connected by direct telephones to an observation center. Each observation center is connected up directly with the Headquarters of the Air Defences. The posts and centers are to be manned by Special Constables enrolled for the purpose by the Chief Constables of Counties and Boroughs. The Observer Corps will consist of volunteers, enrolled as Special Constables, who will carry out the observation work in the air defence of Great Britain as part of their constabulary duties. In some cases, enrollment may be for observation work only and without acceptance of the general responsibilities of the Special Constabulary. However, on ceasing to be Special Constables, members cease to belong to the Observer Corps. The duties are local, and all officers and members of the Observer Corps act under the directions of the Chief Constable, and such Special Constabulary officers as he may appoint, in so far as regards attendance for duty at the various posts and centers and in matters of administration, but for matters of technical training and in operations, they will act under the authority of the military authorities responsible for air defense.

The proposed operation of this system, based upon actual previous experience and test, is briefly as follows: Each group of twenty-five or so posts communicates direct to a central. During Air Defence Exercises local post office officials put the lines through direct so that the observer is speaking without any ringing up to the plotter in the centre. The men for the centre—about twenty—are Special Constables raised in the town, generally by the Chief Constable of the Borough. The centre consists of a map on a table on which the observer lines are marked. Plotters sit around the table with head sets on—three posts to each plotter. As the reports come in they are plotted on the control map with counters and an independent recorder keeps a record. It is possible from the record sheets to see exactly where an airplane or airship is at any moment. A teller overlooks the control map and reports to Air Defence Headquarters the courses as they appear. At the central control the Commander of the Air Defences sits overlooking the map from a raised gallery, from which elevated position he can follow the course of all aircraft flying over the country as the counters move across the map. The system works very rapidly. From the time when an observer at one of the stations in the country sees an airplane over him to the time when the counter representing it appears on the map, is as a rule not more than half a minute. In front of the commander is a row of switches enabling him to cut into the plotter's line and talk to any of his subordinate commanders in the sub-control stations. The central control in addition to receiving information from outside, constantly passes it out to the sub-controls concerned, so that the commander, say of an anti-aircraft brigade, will know from moment to moment where and when hostile aircraft approach his line of guns. In the gallery at the commander's side sits the air force commander with direct command lines to his squadrons and a special line to a long range wireless transmitter, used for giving orders to leaders of defending formations in the air during daytime in accordance with the movements of the enemy as shown on the control map. Slight changes in the system exist for night work.

The definite conclusion is drawn that the air defence of any locality cannot become effective until after a system of ground and air communications has been effected and measures exist for the interception and attack of enemy bombers in the air, preferably before reaching the objective. In considering peacetime plans for air defence, the conclusion is drawn that too much reliance is being placed on bombing the enemy and not enough on pursuit aviation as a unit in air defence. Experiments by the British since the War with smoke screens of great density go to prove that however effective they may appear from the ground, they have little concealment value when looked at from the air. The book contains an explanation of the balloon aprons used as an air defence measure.

Among the interesting incidents recorded is one which shows the effect of meteorological conditions upon the tactics employed in the air defence of London. On one occasion when a large group of German airship bombers raided England with the objective of bombing London, there existed a strata of low clouds sufficient to make the operation of searchlights and anti-aircraft gun batteries ineffective, had they been used. However, General Ashmore himself gave the order not to use either the searchlights or the guns, since their use toward or through such a layer of clouds would clearly indicate to the enemy bombers their probable locations with respect to the vital area to be bombed. The high wind conditions prevailing above the clouds, the absence of any lights whatsoever, or reflections of light from ground terrain features prevented the enemy from locating London and caused the bombers to resort to trail bombing over suspected vital areas, with the result that the mission was practically a complete failure. The Germans complained of the fact that they could not arouse the defence forces and, therefore, under the conditions could not locate the objective. Another interesting fact is the statement which may serve as a measure of the amount of damage that may be expected from the explosion of a 2000-

pound bomb on a city. One such bomb dropped during a German raid on Warrington Crescent, a part of London, destroyed four houses, badly damaged sixteen, and slightly damaged no fewer than four hundred others, although in this instance only twelve people were killed.

The book includes a table giving comprehensive data concerning the air raids on Great Britain, both airship and airplane, made subsequent to January, 1915.

This book is indeed an authoritative and complete account of the development of an effective air defense of a vital locality, based upon the experience of the war time commander of that effective system of defence. It is, therefore, of particular value to the Air Corps and Antiaircraft Artillery Subsections at this School in connection with the study of air defence of vital political, commercial, or industrial areas in the United States in the event of war. It should also be of interest to the Signal Corps Subsection in connection with the system of ground signal communications and control.

O.W.

Mordacq, General.—La Verite sur l'Armistice. [The truth on the Armistice.] 1929. M 9403-J-2D

CONTENTS: Préface; La journée du 8 novembre 1918; La journée du 9 novembre; Les journées des 10 et 11 novembre; Le document de Rethondes; L'armistice prématuré; La préparation insuffisante des conditions de l'armistice; Les Alliés mal renseignés; La légende du "coup de poignard dans le dos"; La séance de la Chambre du 11 novembre—Les derniers communiqués; Conclusion. [Preface. Chapters I-IX: The 8th of November 1918; The 9th of November 1918; The 10th and 11th of November 1918; The document of Rethondes; The premature armistice; The insufficient preparation of the conditions of the armistice; The Allies poorly informed; The legend of the "dagger thrust in the back"; The meeting of the Chamber (of deputies) on 11th November and the last communiqués; Conclusion.]

This book deals with the events immediately preceding and including the 11th of November 1918 with respect to the preparations for and the signing of the Armistice.

It is in reality a succinct outline of the various more important events written by an officer who was in close personal touch with them as *chef de cabinet*—in effect a military secretary—of Clemenceau. Primarily it is written with a view to discussing the following three controversial questions:

- (1) Did the Allies do the correct thing in signing the Armistice on 11 November 1918 or should they have continued the war?
- (2) Had the Allies given beforehand sufficient study to the conditions of the Armistice?
- (3) Is the German contention correct that their Army was not beaten but was forced to ask for an armistice by "the dagger thrust in the back" which the German socialists gave it?

The author answers the two first questions in the affirmative showing that the Allied military and political heads had studied the conditions for a probable armistice from 5 October 1918 (page 86) and that they were all agreed that the armistice should be granted if asked for with the exception of the American General Bliss who (page 80) believed—as did the author—that it should be concluded "when the Allies are in Berlin."

With respect to the third question the author believes, based on German memoirs and other sources, that the German Army was not defeated due to a stab in the back from home but by the Allied thrusts in its heart.

This book is of interest as a brief narrative outline of the events described. It is of particular interest to personnel of the G-2 Section dealing with this period as an outline which might furnish much basic matter for a more detailed study.

J.H.S.

Desmazes, Lieutenant Colonel, & Naoumovitch, Commandant.—Les Victoires Serbes en 1914. [The Serbian victory of 1914.] 1928 M 9403-J.46-S:4

CONTENTS: Préface du Maréchal Joffre; Introduction. Quelques mots d'histoire politique—Plans et forces en présence;—La première victoire Serbe;—Le Tsar et le Iadar (15-23 août 1914); Entre les deux victoires Serbes (25 août-5 novembre 1914); La victoire de la Koloubara; Conclusion; Croquis.

This book, by an instructor and a student at l'Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, brings to light the little known exploits of the Serbian Army in the early days of the World War. By twice defeating the Austrians, on the Tser Mountain and on the Koloubara River, the Serbians contributed greatly to the success of the Russian armies in Galicia and forced the Germans to aid Austria-Hungary earlier and more fully than they would have wished. These distractions on the Eastern Front also caused the Germans to withdraw troops from their western front which facilitated the victory of the Marne.

Sources include works by both Serbian and Austrian writers, official documents of the Serbian General Staff and the Autobiography of the Austrian Chief of Staff.

The book begins with a brief resumé of the political history of Serbia since 1812, to explain the causes of the Austro-Serbian conflict. This is interesting as it presents causes of the Great War which are probably unknown to the majority of readers, especially to Americans.

The mobilization of a part of the Austrian Army was first ordered against Serbia and Montenegro and against Russia seven days later.

As soon as possible after the concentration, Austria ordered troops relieved from the Serbian north front, nearest Galicia, to send against Russia. The original plan was to hold Montenegro inactive and to crush Serbia between the Austrian armies as between the jaws of a pair of tongs. The shifting of troops to Galicia rendered one of the jaws powerless. To aggravate the situation still more, the simple and logical plan of *concentration* was translated into *dispersion* of time and space in its application.

The Serbian General Staff for this particular threat had a carefully made and intelligent plan, but the country was in a very difficult position as far as organization, training and matériel were concerned. Under these conditions and hampered by the limited transportation facilities the Serbian mobilization was not as rapid nor as orderly as desired. The defensive was therefore assumed while completing the mobilization and while awaiting further developments (political). When Russia entered the war it immediately became apparent that Serbia must engage the maximum of Austrian troops to facilitate the task of Russia. The best organized and best trained troops were destined for the troops of maneuver and shock. The troops of the second and third class were assigned the mission of covering the mobilization. This was directly opposite what was done in France and Germany.

Battle of Yadar (Jadar).—Until 11 August 1914 the preliminaries consisted only of some artillery action and minor infantry engagements. The main Austrian advance began the morning of the 12th. On 16 August the bulk of the two armies were engaged. Although practically all of the Austrian V Army was committed the Serbs still had three divisions of the I Army not in action.

One is struck by the slowness of the Austrians during the first four days. They apparently went slowly to assure their supplies and because of the difficult (mountainous) terrain east of the Drina. Until the morning of 18 August there was little change in the situation except that the Serbians had consolidated their positions and secured their flanks. The Serbs then attacked all along the line, with the main effort in the centre, and took the crest of the Tser early the next day (19th). By nightfall, 20 August, the battle had been won.

On the Serbian north front the Austrians had attacked but had not pushed the attack home, being content to drive the Serbians south of the Dobruva River. Another lost opportunity was on the west front where the Austrian VI Army, with mission of separating Serbia and Montenegro, remained immobile in the vicinity of Sarajevo during the entire engagement.

Had either of these two forces been used the result of the battle would have been different. These errors of strategy allowed the Serbians to employ all their reserves in the battle. Vastly superior in numbers, better

equipped, better supplied, better organized and trained than the Serbians, the Austrians were defeated by their own dispersion of forces and lack of unity of command. The presence of the Austrian VI Army near Sarajevo and the forces on the north prohibited the Serbs from passing beyond the Drina. By 24 August no Austrian troops remained in Serbian territory. Although placed at first in a delicate position, the Serbian High Command had been able to take advantage of every move while the Austrians who were superior in everything but morale bungled consistently.

During the period 25 August to 5 November, 1914, the Serbs first turned to rest, reorganization and training. The Austrian General Staff wished to maintain the defensive as economically as possible judging, quite rightly, that the main task of the Dual Monarchy was in Poland and in Galicia but for political reasons and against all common sense a new offensive was ordered, which began the night of 7-8 September 1914. To create a diversion Serbia had invaded Hungary, 6 September, but was forced to withdraw (16 Sept.) soon after the Austrians began their second offensive. The Austrians had now reduced their former front from 160 to 88 kilometers and the VI Army had been moved in. Although crossing into Serbia the lines became stabilized 20 September. To create another diversion Serbia sent the Army of Oujitse (which had never been engaged) around the Austrian right into Bosnia to cut the line of communications. On 28 Sept. this army reached the line. The Austrian offensive was halted and all available troops were rushed to repel the Serbian attack; this was not completed until 25 October.

Koloubara Campaign.—Serbia was now in a more critical position than ever—lacking artillery ammunition, clothing, and equipment. It was raining unceasingly, the weather was now getting cold and winter had already begun in the mountains; food was almost impossible to obtain. The Austrian Army was but little better off. Although better dressed and better equipped the soldiers had no more food. Moreover, the Drina River at their backs was a constant reminder of the sad retreat in August—and the river was now in flood.

The Austrians resumed the offensive 6 November 1914. This was no surprise to the Serbs but as all their forces were deployed it was decided to withdraw to the right bank of the Koloubara River in order to shorten their lines, disengage the right flank from threat of envelopment and create a reserve by taking troops from the line. The retreat showed plainly the deplorable condition of the Serbian soldiers, and lowered their morale while increasing that of the Austrians. On 16 November the new position was occupied and 20 November the entire front was engaged. Beaten back on the right and in the center during the next few days the Serbian commander ordered the left to attack. There were no replacements, no reserves, ammunition was very low, the men were exhausted, the number of effectives was small, there was no room for the maneuver to organize the attack, the line was overextended and time was pressing. It was again decided to gain time by withdrawing to a new line. This would give the men some rest, would shorten the line by about 30 kilometers, *southward*, but would mean the evacuation of Belgrade, the capital. This new line was occupied 30 November in three feet of snow.

The Austrian V Army rose like a trout to the bait. Their line was extended by 20 kilometers to the north to secure Belgrade with all possible speed. The Austrian VI Army was forced to overextend their lines to maintain contact with the V Army. All contact with the Serbians was lost between 30 November and 2 December.

During this time the Serbs rested and prepared to launch their attack which they did early on 3 December. The attack was in direct lines. There were no reserves except what each local commander could form. There had been no artillery preparation due to lack of ammunition. The suddenness of the attack on the overextended Austrian lines (there was found to be a 20 kilometer gap between the V and VI Armies) took the

Austrians everywhere by surprise. The battle continued with the Serbians everywhere successful. During the night of 7-8 December the Austrians retreated across the Koloubara after an unsuccessful counterattack by the V Army.

The Austrians were now in flight everywhere except around Belgrade, which they were determined to hold at all costs.

In Belgrade they had a naturally strong position and the problem for the Serbians was to strike before the Austrians could organize this position. This was done and on 13 December the Serbs seized the desired line of resistance before the Austrians could occupy it. By 15 December the last of the Austrians had retreated across the river and the Serbians turned their attention to mopping up, and reentered Belgrade.

This "defensive-offensive" is very similar to the Marne Campaign. Such an action has many risks but in this case was successful. Feeling victory within their grasp, little dreaming that the Serbians could resume the offensive, and over-anxious to seize Belgrade, their opponents' capital, the Austrians fell into the trap set for them.

The book is valuable for the historical example of this kind of action.

W.F.S.

Aspinall-Oglander, Cecil Faber.—Military operations, Gallipoli. Vol. I and maps. (History of the Great War, based on official documents). 1929.....M 9403-J.56D

CONTENTS: Before the landings: Turkey before the war; The Dardanelles problem 1807-1914; The initiation of the Dardanelles campaign; Preliminary preparations at Alexandria; Final preparations at Mudros; Final preparations by the Turks. The battles of the beaches: The landing at Anzac; Landing at Y Beach; The landings at Helles; The French diversion at Kum Kale. The struggle for Achi Baba: The day after the landing; Operations 27th-30th April; Reinforcements; Operations 1st-5th May; The second battle of Krithia, 6th-9th May; The end of the first phase. Sketches; Appendices; Illustrations; Index.

This, the first of a work that is to be complete in two volumes, covers the Dardanelles operations with particular reference to the military and incidental reference to the naval participation of the invading forces. It describes the inception of the campaign and operations to include the second battle of Krithia which terminated on 9 May, 1915.

This book is especially valuable in that it presents, in detail, the preparations for and execution of the operations by a joint army and navy expedition, in securing open beaches defended by wire and machine guns. It also illustrates how failure to observe well known principles as to preparations for joint overseas expeditions invites disaster. It is believed to be authoritative and is replete with quotations and references to official documents prepared in anticipation of or at the time of the event.

The orders for the landing attacks, contained in the appendices, furnish an interesting study which, combined with a consideration of their execution, shows plainly that orders alone, necessarily issued in advance, cannot be relied on for success. Higher commanders must place themselves in positions which not only enable them to keep informed of the situation as it develops but also to insure the necessary flexibility to meet changing conditions by issuing appropriate directions based on a personal knowledge of the changing tactical situation. This work makes it obvious that divisional control of land operations from the deck of a battleship, after a foothold had been gained ashore (at Cape Helles) proved a decided handicap to landing operations, the successful execution of which required teamwork, and the orders for which could only be issued by a high commander having a personal knowledge of the progress being made at each landing beach.

This book is of interest to the Command, G-3, and G-4 Sections in matters pertaining to opposed landings on hostile shores by a joint expeditionary force.

A.G.S.

McClellan, Major Edwin N.—The United States Marine Corps in the World War. 1920.....M 9403-L6-M3-C.73

CONTENTS: Explanatory note; Letter of transmission; In general; Statutory and actual strength of the Marine Corps on various dates; Recruiting—applicants, rejections, enlistments—enlistment by states; Geographical location and disposition of Marines during the war; How officers were obtained and trained; Training of enlisted men in the United States and in Europe; Organizations and replacements sent to Europe—organization of the Fourth and Fifth Brigades; Operations in general; Units composing the Second Division—commanding generals of the Second Division—Verdun operations; Aisne defensive—Hill 142—Bouresches—Bois de la Brigade de Marine; Aisne-Marne offensive (Soissons); Marbache sector, near Pont-a-Mousson on the Moselle River—St. Mihiel offensive; The Champagne—Battle of Blanc Mont Ridge—Capture of St. Etienne—March to Leffincourt; Meuse-Argonne offensive—crossing the Meuse River; March to the Rhine—Army of Occupation—Summary of operations of the Fourth Brigade; With the Navy on board the battleships and cruisers; The activities of the Fifth Brigade; Statistics concerning casualties; Citations of Marine units by French—days in France—artillery captured—prisoners captured—kilometers advanced against the enemy—decorations awarded Marines; Rifle practice—rifle and pistol competitions participated in by Marines during the war; Aviation statistics; Marine Corps Reserve; Return of Marines from Europe—parades in the United States; Demobilization; The office of the Major General Commandant—the Adjutant and Inspector's Department; The Paymaster's Department; The Quartermaster's Department; Index.

This brief history, published in 1920 as an official document, was, to quote the author, "prepared for the purpose of acquainting both the personnel of the service and the public with the general facts concerning the United States Marine Corps in the World War."

The list of contents indicates sufficiently the matter contained therein. The chapters dealing with operations are very brief and general and furnish little more than an index of the engagements participated in by the Marines. No maps accompany the text. The statistics contained are of value historically.

V.G.O.

Seely, Major General J.E.B.—Adventure. 1930.....M 942-B92 (SE)

CONTENTS: Foreword; Illustrations; Introduction; Living dangerously; First military training; Return to England; The Boer War; White flag episodes; England again; Army reform movement, 1903; General election; Haldane and the Territorials; Interview with von Bieberstein; Bonar Law and army rifles; August 1914; Antwerp; First Battle of Ypres; Recalled to the War Office; "Shell" Craddock and Major Hasketh; Death of Frank Seely; Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria.

Although not a soldier by profession the author of this book appears to be a soldier by nature and inclination. He served in the Boer War as a captain commanding a squadron. During the period between the Boer War and the World War, as a member of the House of Commons, he was a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence for over six years, subsequently becoming Secretary of State for War which office he held until a few months before the outbreak of the World War. During the first few months of the World War he served as a "special service agent" under Sir John French, in which position he acted as a liaison officer between the British Commander-in-Chief and the front line divisions as well as the French Troops. In the spring of 1915 he was appointed to command of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade which command he held until May 1918.

His book is one of personal memories. It is thoroughly interesting and readable. Its chief interest to the military reader however, lies in his brief descriptions of personal incidents of the war, his thorough belief in cavalry, illustrated by many incidents of the use of his cavalry brigade and his apparently intimate acquaintance with many outstanding personalities such as Kitchener, Foch, French, Castlenau, and many others.

This book is believed of value to this School only so far as the incidents related pertaining to the war are concerned; and these incidents are of interest principally from their description of war as it is rather than from their historical value.

G.S.B.

Whitton, Lieutenant Colonel F.E.—Wolfe and North America. 1929

M 942-B92 (WO)

CONTENTS: France and England in North America up to the time of Wolfe's birth; The early military career of James Wolfe; The situation in North America after the treaty of Utrecht. The fall of Louisburg in 1745 and the French efforts to recapture it; Wolfe's early manhood. The beginning of the final struggle for North America in 1755; The Seven Years' War. French successes in North America. The turn of the tide. Siege and capture of Louisburg in 1758; The capture of Quebec and the death of Wolfe; The surrender of Canada to the British Crown; Illustrations; Maps; Index.

The following summarizes the successive parts of the volume:

(1) Review of Wolfe's career, including a resumé of England and France's interest and activities in the settlement of North America, and of the wars on the European continent in which Wolfe took part.

(2) Gives in some detail the English and French endeavors to secure supremacy in North America. Discusses the location and purpose of the various forts and outposts established to protect the trade routes, leading to the inevitable border warfare, involving the efforts of both France and England to enlist the Indian tribes on their side, and shows the part played by the American colonies in the struggle.

(3) Author's analysis, shows first British idea was to enforce claims to territory that England felt belonged to her rather than a conquest of Canada. Then follows a resumé of the Seven Years' War and the change of British ideas to that of driving France out of North America.

(4) Wolfe's first participation in operations in North America was "a landing on hostile shores" when Louisburg at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence was captured. In the campaign of 1759, which was planned from London, Wolfe was to move by water from Louisburg, assisted by Admiral Saunders, and capture Quebec. At the same time General Amherst was to invade Canada by way of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The two forces were then to combine and secure control of the Great Lakes region.

(5) Wolfe's original plan apparently was to land near Beauport (east of Quebec, on the north shore), move west across the St. Charles River, wheel to the left and establish himself on the Heights of Abraham, thus investing Quebec.

(6) Montcalm realized critical situation in 1759 and endeavored to secure help from France. He had very little success. Total force at Quebec about 10,000.

(7) Quebec campaign:

Wolfe sailed from Louisburg with about 8500 men, convoyed by Admiral Saunders and his fleet. When he reached Beauport (where he had planned to land) he found Montcalm entrenched along that shore.

Wolfe changed his plan to a landing on the south shore.

1st operation: The landing of a portion of his force east of the Montmorenci River to operate against Montcalm's left and turn the French from their position. Result, unsuccessful.

2d operation: A portion of the fleet and three troop transports ran past Quebec and landed troops on south shore. These troops then feinted a crossing opposite Montcalm's right and actually landed opposite his left with a view to cooperating with the force east of the Montmorenci River. Result unsuccessful.

3d operation: A force of 1200 men went 28 miles up the river and destroyed supplies much needed in Quebec.

4th operation: Wolfe still wished to attack the Beauport position, but after consultation with his Brigade Commanders decided to operate above Quebec. All troops were withdrawn to the south shore and embarked at Point Lévis. The naval force feinted a landing opposite the Beauport position (below Quebec); at the same time another feint was made opposite Cape Rouge (above Quebec); the main force in the meantime landed at Anse du Foulon (one or two miles above the city) and captured the Heights of Abraham (the key terrain feature in that area).

The plan of landing was as follows: 400 men in the 1st wave, timed to land at 4:00 AM; 1300 men in the 2d wave; artillery in the 3d and succeeding waves plus balance of force as soon as 2d wave had landed. The French were surprised and the landing was practically unopposed. Wolfe then took up defensive position on the heights facing east. Montcalm moved from the Beauport position and made a frontal attack which was repulsed with heavy loss. In this attack Wolfe was killed and Montcalm fatally wounded. French retreated in disorder to the west. The city surrendered on 17 September.

J.H.V.V.

Barton, Sir Dunbar Plunket.—The amazing career of Bernadotte, 1763-1844. 1929. M 94405-E-4C.44-B92 (BE)

CONTENTS: List of illustrations; Introduction; The old regime and the French Revolution (1763-1794); The French directory (1795-1799); The Consulate (1800-1804); The Empire of Napoleon I (1804-1810); Crown Prince of Sweden (1810-1818); King of Sweden and Norway (1818-1844); Bibliographical note; Index.

The career of Jean Baptiste Bernadotte is indeed amazing. He began by enlisting as a private soldier, and that at a time when soldiers of bourgeoisie extraction were not permitted to become candidates for commission. After serving eleven years in the ranks, and having attained the highest grade possible for an enlisted man to reach (noncommissioned adjutant of his regiment), the barriers keeping him from a commission were lifted by the Revolution. Once having broken into the commissioned grades, his rise was meteoric. Within two years he was a general. His profession naturally brought him into intimate contact with Napoleon Bonaparte with whom he was not always in full accord. He was one of the few of Napoleon's marshals who had the back-bone to oppose the Emperor when his conscience so dictated. The author shows that Napoleon was very jealous of Bernadotte's ability, and while he could not distrust his integrity, he was ever fearful that the reins of power would pass from his hands into those of Bernadotte. And, indeed, it seems, from this very interesting account, that had Bernadotte possessed a little of Napoleon's ruthlessness, a little of his disregard for the law and the constitution, he instead of Napoleon would have been at the helm of the ship of state of France, and that he would have steered that ship in a manner much more advantageous to France than did Napoleon. He was not without ambition as was shown by his desire to be placed upon the throne of Sweden, and it is even believable that he looked with longing eyes upon the throne of France.

As a result of his election to the throne of Sweden by the almost unanimous demand of the people of that country he played a conspicuous part under two flags, the French and the Swedish. Ever true to his word, he refused to become Crown Prince of Sweden with the proviso that he should not bear arms against the country of his birth, and when Napoleon ruthlessly marched his troops through Sweden in his campaign against Russia, Bernadotte, as Crown Prince of Sweden, was compelled to take up arms against his native land and was personally responsible for bringing about the defeat of one of the greatest strategists of all times.

The author has treated his subject well. From an exhaustive study of records, official and unofficial, he carries this "most daring, most extraordinary, and most fortunate of the cadets of Gascony" through his career as soldier, officer, general, ambassador, Marshal of France and prince of the empire, crown prince, king and founder of an enduring dynasty of a foreign country. He maintains that he has approached the subject without bias, and it is true that he cites bibliographical references for all important statements, but it is hardly probable that all of his data are without prejudice, especially with reference to Napoleon Bonaparte.

The book is intensely interesting and well worth anyone's time to read.

J.F.D.

Wrangel, General.—The memoirs of General Wrangel, the last Commander-in-Chief of the Russian National Army. (Translation from the Russian) 1929.....M 947-B92 (WR)

CONTENTS: Translator's note; Preface to the Russian edition; The birth of the counter-revolution; On the last strip of native soil; The White armies—in Russia and later; Index; List of illustrations.

This book, aside from its vivid record of an unequal struggle of a few against many, states the fundamental reason for the failure of all the "White" movements to overthrow Bolshevism. Perhaps the statement is unconscious, but it applies to Dennekine in South Russia, to Kolchak in Siberia, to Youdenitch west of Petrograd, or to Miller in north Russia, with equal force. General Wrangel states (page 171) "Only men with the widest knowledge, the greatest administrative experience, and quite unusual political ability, could have coped with the problems of the moment, and it was difficult to find men with both the last two qualities. The most experienced administrators had acquired their tact and knowledge of affairs in the service of the old Russian bureaucracy with all its traditions, and from these traditions they could not free themselves. They could not do any good work unless they had stable, complete administrative machinery, which was entirely lacking during the Civil War. It was inevitable that they should apply all the negative characteristics of the old bureaucracy to their work; they did not know how to estimate the real needs of the population, and complicated all their actions with the inevitable Red Tape. . . . Creative work inventing its own forms was a necessity in a period of revolutionary upheaval . . ."

These statements are true and go to the heart of the matter. The old order had no place after the revolution. The revolution was a fact, and those who attempted to overcome the Bolsheviks found themselves in an alien land out of sympathy with the people because they had learned nothing from the Revolution, and had forgotten none of their former glory. Kolchak, Wrangel and Dennekine, as leaders, were without the ability to impress fundamental liberalism on their followers. Perhaps of all of the White leaders Wrangel was the only one who apparently possessed insight into the lack of sympathy between his subordinates and the people he attempted to lead to democratic government. Could Kolchak have been given subordinates imbued with the spirit of democracy he could have held the Russian peasant and have repulsed the Bolsheviks. The same is true of Dennekine. Wrangel had his chance too late for his system to have any popular appeal, but even with more time and greater territory, his subordinates lacked the viewpoint.

H.H.S.

Marye, George T.—Nearing the end in Imperial Russia. 1929....M 947-085

CONTENTS: Foreword. Appointment as Ambassador; Outbreak of war; In England; Petrograd; Warsaw in war time; The Emperor's reception; An audience with the Emperor; Dissensions and dangers; Italy's entry; The war day by day; Governmental ills. The Douma; Bulgaria; Views on Mexico; Affairs of state; Allied problems; Storm signals; Rasputin; The spectre of defeat; The last audience; Illustrations.

The text is a diary written as the opportunity of thought and meditation occurred during the period July 1, 1914 to March 11, 1916 while the writer was ambassador to Russia. The author states that the notes are published precisely as they were originally written, without any changes in the light of subsequent events.

It is of value to anyone interested in the internal working of the Russian government before its overthrow, as it would appear to an ambassador of another government.

P.M.

MacMunn, Lt. Gen. Sir George.—Afghanistan. From Darius to Amanullah. 1929.....M 9581

CONTENTS: Note on spelling; Introduction; The geography and early history of Afghanistan; Racial divisions, and the conflict of Moslem with Hindu; The Afghans in India; The

Book Reviews

dawn of modern Afghanistan; The invasions and conquest of India by the Duranis; The first clash of British and Afghan; The fall of the Durani Empire and the rise of the Barakzais; Dost Muhammad and the first Afghan War; The sunshine and cloud of the first Afghan War; The bursting of the storm and after; Afghanistan under Dost Muhammad and Shere Ali; The second Afghan War; The end of the second Afghan War; The Amir Abdurrahman; The defence of India and the Northwest frontier; The stable Afghan Kingdom; The third Afghan War, 1919; The Afghanistan of King Amanullah; Development, progress, and prospects; The end of the Durani Dynasty; Appendices; Bibliography; Index.

An interestingly written book which, if it does not present anything new concerning the history of Afghanistan, does encompass within the bounds of one cover a very excellent account for the general reader. The author has had considerable first hand experience in the part of the world of which he writes. Although he describes in an instructive manner the First, the Second, and the Third Afghan Wars, and gives in a concise manner a complete statement of the problem of the defense of the Northwest Frontier from the viewpoint of India, the book is not in any sense a military history.

The author's aim was to stress strongly the "inseparable connection geographically, politically, and ethnologically between Afghanistan and India" and, to this reviewer, seems to have been quite successful. The author believes, with most Englishmen, that a friendly, strong, and independent government in Afghanistan best suits English interests. But as to what the future holds for Afghanistan he is quite properly chary with his words, really making his prophecy by describing the past in a quotation from verses by Sir Alfred Lyall:

"And far from the Sulaiman heights come sound of the stirring of tribes,
Afreeti, Hazara, and Ghilzi, they clamour for plunder or bribes;
And Herat is but held by a thread, and Usbeg has raised Badukshan;
And the chief may sleep sound, in his grave, who would rule the unruly Afghan."

The book contains several maps, one in color; has many illustrations, and a good index.

L.D.D.

Gordon, John.—My six years with the Black Watch, 1881-1887: Egyptian campaign, Eastern Soudan, Nile expedition, Egyptian frontier field force. (Including a study of General Charles G. Gordon and his commission from the British and Egyptian governments to Khartoum.) 1929.....M 9624

CONTENTS: Preface; Enlistment; Ordered to Egypt; The Arabi Rebellion; My first desert march; Battle of Tel-el-Kebir; Roll-call—hardships; A memorable picnic; Egypt still needs us; Cholera-dodging; Eastern Soudan; Battle of El Teb; Battle of Tamas; Nile relief expedition; A race to Korti; Battle of Kirbekan; Paralyzing news; Shooting the Rapids—Abu Dom; Back to the Wadi Halfa; Kaur-el-Nil Barracks again; General Gordon—his commission—the siege of Khartoum; Frontier field force—Battle of Guinniss—Malta—Return to Scotland.

An interesting account of the operations of the 42d Highlanders or Black Watch, in Egypt during the years 1881-1886, written by one of its members. It covers, in narrative form, the actions of the British forces in the Soudan, the Nile relief expedition and the siege of Khartoum.

The account of the advance up the Nile River in flat-bottom boats, the cooperation of the navy with the army, and difficulties of marching in deep sand, are stressed in the account.

O.A.

Reitz, Deney.—Commando. A Boer journal of the Boer War. 1929.....M 96825-E4-C.682

CONTENTS: Preface, by General the Rt. Hon. J.C. Smuts; 'Mem'ry's tower'; On the brink; To the frontier; We invade Natal; A battle; Ups and downs; An affair at Surprise Hill; A visit to the Tugela line—tragedy of the red fort; The battle of Spion Kop; The rest of our corporalship is destroyed; A campaign in the Free State; The British invade the Transvaal; Farther afield; New conditions; A successful affair, and after; From west to east; End of the 'A.C.C.'—I start for the Cape Colony; The next stage; Farther south; We go into the Cape Colony and meet with a warm reception; Horses and men; Moss-trooping; A long trail; Calmer waters; The last phase; The lost cause; Index.

This book is a vivid and graphic account of the day-by-day experiences of a young Boer soldier who entered the service of the Transvaal Republic, as a member of the Pretoria Commando, at the commencement of hostilities, and served continuously, in that and other organizations, until the general surrender to the British in 1902.

The author makes no attempt to write a history of the war, or to deal with the operations as a whole. He limits himself to a narrative of the events of which he was an eye witness. His story is one of continuous marching and fighting for a period of about three years. No account could more clearly portray the conditions under which the Boer forces operated, the lack of supplies, the almost entire reliance on the enemy for the care of the wounded, the loose and peculiar organization of the Boer troops, and the absence of discipline—individuals participating in engagements or not as they saw fit, and transferring themselves at will from one organization to another, or from one theater of operations to another.

The writer entered the war at the age of seventeen. His experiences embraced the Natal Campaign under Botha, the guerrilla warfare under de la Rey in the Western Transvaal, and the final guerrilla operations under General J.C. Smuts in the Cape Colony. Retiring to Madagascar at the end of the war, the author immediately began the preparation of his narrative and completed it in 1903. His book bears the impress of fresh and recent experiences. It was not published until 1929, but the account clearly indicates that it was not revised or rewritten to conform to the viewpoint of later years.

In a preface to the work, General the Right Honorable J.C. Smuts, vouches for the statements of the author, Deneys Reitz, and adds the following interesting details concerning his later life. Some time after the war, Reitz was persuaded to return to South Africa where he soon threw himself heartily into the work of rehabilitating the former Boer republics as a British dominion. He helped to suppress the Free State rebellion in 1914. He participated in the British campaigns in German West Africa and German East Africa, during the World War; in the latter campaign, rising to the command of a mounted regiment. He then went to France and served with distinction in the British Expeditionary Forces. In the final stages of the War, he commanded the First Royal Scots Fusiliers. Since the War he has been a cabinet officer and a member of parliament in the government of the Union of South Africa.

The book is admirably written. It is of general interest to all officers, and would be of particular value, as supplemental reading, to anyone engaged in a study of the Boer War, or any of the operations of that war.

D.A.R.

Burdick, Usher L.—The last battle of the Sioux nation. 1929. M 973-Q-82125

CONTENTS: Location: Last battle of the Sioux nation. Preface: The campaign against the Sioux; Biography of Sitting Bull; Biography of Custer; Custer locates the village; The strength of the Sioux; Custer's strength and orders; Custer in disfavor with Grant; Custer's plan of attack; The flight of Sitting Bull; Reno's attack; Biography of Gall; Generalship of Gall; Custer's last stand; Biography of Crazy Horse; Biography of Rain-in-the-Face; Curley's escape; Why Reno was not wiped out; Biography of Crow King; Reno blamed; The Sioux won but lost; Civilians who fell out with Custer; Captain Grant Marsh; Epoch making history; Biography of David F. Barry; Appendices; List of illustrations.

This work purports to place before the public, in permanent form, the "story of the Battle of the Little Big Horn," and the "conclusions" of an obscure writer, "reached after having discussed the details of the battle with not only one but many of the Indians who participated in the events." The author, in his preface, states that the work is written almost entirely from the Indian standpoint, whatever that may be. It is neither a correct version of the viewpoint of the "hostiles" who participated, nor is it a satisfactory compilation of the writings of many of the better informed authors, whose works have been heavily drawn upon in the preparation of this volume.

With such a wealth of reliable source data available on the subject of this campaign, it is surprising that so many inaccurate statements should be contained in a garbled version of a historic and memorable expedition. The work contains several photographs and sketches, hitherto unpublished, which add some little interest to an otherwise dull and unprofitable story.

Students of military history, or of the Battle of the Little Big Horn, will find nothing in this book of interest or value.

J.P.M.

Sipe, C. Hale.—The Indian wars of Pennsylvania. An account of the Indian events, in Pennsylvania, of the French and Indian War, Pontiac's War, Lord Dunmore's War, the Revolutionary War and the Indian uprising from 1789 to 1795. 1929.....M 973-Q1A.748

CONTENTS: Principal sources utilized in the preparation of this work; Introduction; Preface; Acknowledgements; List of illustrations. The Pennsylvania Indians—their religion and character; The Pennsylvania Indian tribes; The Swedes and William Penn; Principal Indian events from 1701 to 1754; Opening of the French and Indian War; General Braddock's campaign; The first Delaware invasion; Invasion of the Great and Little Coves and the Conclalloways; Massacres of November and December, 1755; Massacres early in 1756; Carlisle council—war declared; Atrocities in the summer and autumn of 1756; Destruction of Kittanning; Efforts for peace in 1756; Events of the year 1757; Post's peace missions—Grand Council at Easton; General Forbes' expedition against Fort Duquesne; Pontiac's war; Lord Dunmore's war; The Revolutionary War (1775-1783); The post-Revolutionary uprising; Appendix; Index:

Van Tyne, Claude Halstead.—The loyalists in the American Revolution. 1929.....M 9733-C8-J6

CONTENTS: Preface; The "Sons of Despotism"; The first exiles; The inquisition; The downfall of the old faith; The overthrow of the Loyal stronghold; The political shibboleth; Trying to preserve the Union; Under the standard of the King; Under the ban of the law; Reconciliation camps and banishment; Living in exile; Charged with treason; Expatriation. Appendixes; Index.

The author is Senior Fellow in the University of Pennsylvania. His book shows both sides of the picture with seeming impartiality. It traces the joys and sorrows of the Loyalists in America in a chronological order from the very start to the finish. The author states that his sources are mainly original and cites them throughout. He ventures the suggestion that the youthful errors of our republic in the matters of finance might have been in part corrected by the presence of the conservative element that had been driven into exile or deprived of influence because of an unremitting intolerance.

It is a book of cultural value.

R.C.S.

Abbott, Wilbur C.—New York in the American Revolution. 1929.....M 9733-F5-747

CONTENTS: Preface; Illustrations; New York City, 1763-1783; The sons of liberty; The repeal of the Stamp Act; The critical period, 1766-1774; The steps toward independence, 1774-1775; The beginning of conflict, January-June, 1775; The struggle for New York, 1775; The loss of New York, 1776; The British occupation, 1776-1778; The British occupation, 1777-1781; The evacuation, 1781-1783; Bibliography; Index.

In this book, the author portrays in a very interesting manner the life in New York City during the American Revolution and years immediately preceding. The engagements incident to the occupation of New York in 1776 are quite intimately discussed. Other battles of the war and campaigns to the north and south are touched upon only sufficiently to provide a background for the portrayal of the life in New York City, which from 1776 until the 25th of November, 1783 was the military headquarters of the British forces in America.

The social side of life in New York City during this period of British occupation is described in considerable detail and the reader is brought in close personal touch with such historical figures as Howe, Clinton and Cornwallis. The final evacuation of the city by the British and the entry

of the American Army headed by General Washington is as the British commander called it an "interesting occasion."

The book is well worth a place in the library of any student of history.

H.W.H.

Connelley, William Elsey.—The War with Mexico, 1846-1847. Doniphan's expedition and the conquest of New Mexico and California. 1907.

M 97362-J-3E5

CONTENTS: Preface. Preliminary: Missourians; Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan—his life and character; Major-General Sterling Price; John Taylor Hughes; Diary of Colonel John T. Hughes. The Hughes reprint: Preface to; Chapters and contents of; Map of; Memoir of Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan; Beginning of the work. Official rosters; Appendices; Illustrations; Index.

In May 1846, Governor Edwards of Missouri requested Alexander W. Doniphan, a lawyer, thirty-eight years old, of Liberty, Missouri, to assist in raising troops in western Missouri for volunteer service in the Mexican War. The First Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers of eight companies and eight hundred and fifty-six men was soon raised and assembled at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with Doniphan as its colonel.

At Fort Leavenworth Colonel Doniphan's regiment became a part of the column known as the Army of the West commanded by Colonel Stephen W. Kearny, 1st U.S. Dragoons. This force in executing its part of the War Department's plans of operations was to direct its march upon the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico. After a few weeks of training at Fort Leavenworth, the Army of the West consisting of Colonel Doniphan's regiment; two batteries of light artillery; one battalion of infantry and the 1st U.S. Dragoons with the Laclede Rangers from St. Louis attached, total strength 1658 men, started its march, by detachments, to Santa Fe on 26 June, 1846 where its leading elements arrived on 18 August 1846, having marched about nine hundred miles in less than fifty days. This force was augmented by the arrival in Santa Fe on 28 September 1846 of an additional force of some 1200 men that had also marched from Fort Leavenworth under the command of Colonel Sterling Price. The march of Colonel Doniphan's regiment from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, followed by its expedition to the west slope of the Rocky Mountains against the Navajo Indians; this followed by its march to El Paso del Norte (now Guarez), thence to Chihuahua, Saltillo, and Matamoras—a distance of some 3500 miles—between 26 June 1846 and 2 June 1847—is called *Doniphan's Expedition*.

Shortly after arriving at Santa Fe, which the New Mexicans surrendered without resistance, the Army of the West was split into three parts. General Kearny with a part of the 1st Dragoons between 25 September-12 December 1846 marched from Santa Fe to San Diego, a distance of 1090 miles, where on 1 March 1847 he issued a proclamation taking possession of that country. Colonel Doniphan's regiment was to march to join General Wool at Chihuahua, while Colonel Price with the bulk of the force was to remain to keep possession of New Mexico. The book could, without error, be called a history of the Western Expedition as it also gives complete accounts of the operations of the forces under Kearny and Price.

The book contains many things of historical interest pertaining to our war with Mexico, to the vast sections of country marched over, and to the habits and manners of life of the various peoples and Indian tribes encountered. Also of interest are the several proclamations issued by General Kearny and Colonel Doniphan.

The Commissary and Quartermaster Departments were poorly managed. The troops were poorly clothed and often without food. Unless grazing was to be had the animals as a rule received no forage. Doniphan's regiment received no pay until mustered out of service at New Orleans in July 1847.

Of special interest are the accounts of the march from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, relating Doniphan's expedition into the Navajo country and

the treaty made between the Navajos, the New Mexicans, and the Americans; the march by Doniphan's regiment from Valverde to El Paso, ninety miles of which was across the "Jornado del Muerto" or Great Desert, without food or water; the march from El Paso to Chihuahua and thence to Saltillo which involved crossing two deserts of sixty-five miles and forty-five miles in width without food, water or grass for the animals. Many hardships were suffered by men and animals from heat, dust, cold and hunger. It is a remarkable account of how a small force, absolutely on its own resources and against all imaginable odds, can successfully carry on.

Doniphan's command on 25 December 1846, at Brazito, twenty-five miles north of El Paso, defeated a superior force of Mexicans. At El Paso his command waited some days for two batteries of light artillery which marched from Santa Fe. On 28 February 1847, in the battle of Sacramento, Doniphan's command of 1164 men, including a battalion of two companies organized from the caravan of civilian traders which then accompanied his command, decisively defeated a Mexican force of 4220 men including infantry, cavalry and artillery, which occupied a strongly fortified position. This victory gave Doniphan's command possession of the city of Chihuahua without further opposition. On 25 April 1847 the command started its March of six hundred and seventy-five miles from Chihuahua to Saltillo to join the forces under Generals Taylor and Wool. Having arrived at Saltillo about May 22d, 1847, the regiment marched on 26 May for Matamoros from where it proceeded by boat to New Orleans for payment and discharge.

John Taylor Hughes, a college graduate, a private in Colonel Doniphan's regiment throughout the expedition, and later killed in action in the Civil War as a brigadier general in the Confederate Army, became the historian of Doniphan's Expedition. His diary kept from day to day during the expedition is included in the book. Printed just as written by Hughes it is of much interest. In 1848 Hughes' history of the expedition was published and has since been accepted as the best authority on the subject. The present work contains a reprint of Hughes' book with many added foot notes containing biographical sketches, descriptions of important incidents by other participants, and many notes of historical interest. A history of the Santa Fe Trail is given in Appendix G. "The Personal Recollections of Charles R. Morehead" found in Appendix C, does not deal with Doniphan's Expedition, but is of interest. It describes how William H. Russell who had the first government contract for the transportation of all army supplies for all army posts west of Fort Leavenworth, conducted that business. Also how, in 1860, he organized and operated the famous "Pony Express."

R.M.C.

Liddell Hart, Capt. B.H.—Sherman. Soldier—realist—American.

1929.....M 9737-E4-C.73-B92 (SH)

CONTENTS: Preface; The mould; Soldier and civilian in California; An anchorage in the south; Study of a realist in wonderland; Bull Run and Kentucky; The key to the war; The first offensive in the west; Shiloh; The campaign of 1862 in the east; The paralysis of the north; The first attempt on Vicksburg; The manoeuvres against Vicksburg, 1863; The fall of Vicksburg and its sequel; Back to Tennessee—Chattanooga; The command in the west, 1864; On the road to Atlanta—the Resaca manoeuvre; The Oostaula-Chattahoochee duel; "Atlanta is ours and fairly won"; The birth of a plan; Marching through Georgia; Through the Carolinas—cutting the roots of the Confederacy; The collapse of the Confederacy; Epilogue; Sources; Index.

This is an interesting, but too laudatory, biography of General Sherman. The author attempts, albeit not very convincingly, to connect up Sherman with the World War.

He states in the preface:

"Thus the book, further, seeks to project the film of Sherman onto the screen of contemporary history. For there are vital lessons to be learnt from this man, his character and his career, his struggle with his environment and his ascendancy over it—keys to the modern world and modern war. And, if those keys had not lain so

long neglected in the dusty lumber-room of history, the problem of the World War might have been better understood, and a worn world have suffered less from a peace which passeth understanding. For it was the 'War in the West,' neglected by European military thought in the half century which followed, that revealed not only the essential nature of a modern war of nations but also the essential influence of economic and psychological factors upon the course of the war. And it was the conscious exploitation of these factors by Sherman in his famous 'March through Georgia' and the Carolinas which finally decided the issue, long and expensively postponed, even mortally endangered, by the direct battle-lusting strategy which had governed the campaign in Virginia."

It is impossible to follow the author in his attempt to cite Sherman's methods and campaigns as guides which should have been followed in the World War. Surely the Allies starved Germany out and brought the German civil population to a realization of the vicissitudes of war as effectively and in about the same time as the Union did, that is in four years. Further, there was no opportunity for a "March to the Sea" in the closely held line from Switzerland to the Channel. Again there can be no logical comparison between the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty and the terms granted the Confederacy at the conclusion of the war. The circumstances were radically different. Of course linking up Sherman's campaigns with the proper method of conducting the World War, modernizes the subject, adds to the importance of the book and gives an excellent reason for writing it but it is believed the reasoning by which the author connects up the two subjects is far-fetched.

It is hoped that the old question of Sherman's failure to attack Johnson at Resaca (even after McPherson failed to attack him) would have some new light shed on it. It is believed that had Sherman made a vigorous attack on the twelfth or thirteenth of May he would have caught Johnson's army on the move south from Dalton, and thus not behind breastworks, and might have won a decisive victory. The biographer calls this maneuver by the two forces a dead heat, a stalemate, but the records indicate that Sherman's army was at Snake Creek Gap in position where it could attack Johnson while his army was still in movement toward Resaca. Here was Sherman's opportunity to fight a big decisive battle, a thing which some of his judges say he never did.

Sherman was undoubtedly a great general, second only to Grant among the Union commanders, but it is believed that his capture of Atlanta and "March to the Sea" has been magnified by the author. In this form it probably will appeal to the public more than a better balanced, more conservative biography would.

There are a few passages in the book which do not make pleasant reading for the military man, not the least of which are his very severe criticisms of the life and methods of training at West Point at the time Sherman studied there. Either the biographer has adopted as his own a real or assumed animosity toward West Point by Sherman or else he is attempting to appeal to a public only too ready to damn anything military.

R.W.

GENERAL

Pitkin, Walter B.—The art of rapid reading. A book for people who want to read faster and more accurately. 1929.....028

CONTENTS: Acknowledgments; How to read this book; Warning about the exercises; Introduction; Causes of poor reading; How to improve your word habits; How to improve your eye grasp; How to skim; Exercises for practice; Progress chart for reading; Index.

"In business dealings, all of us tend to talk too much and read too little." The author illustrates this contention by citing a sign in Herbert Hoover's office, when in 1917 he was feeding a large part of the world: "Verbal Orders Do Not Go Here." The average adult should be able to

read three or four times as fast as he can talk. The fact that many cannot do so is often attributable to deficiencies in early training. Tests on adults have shown that persistent self-drill for a month or two will yield marked improvement in one's reading, both as to speed and comprehension. This book is written as an aid to such improvement.

The author defines three distinct *arts of reading*—study, reading for sheer pleasure, and reading for current information in order to keep in touch with our profession. It is with this third art of reading that the book is particularly concerned. He also makes the customary distinction between different kinds of reading matter, *i.e.*, light, average, solid, and heavy reading, in addition to "skimming." Emphasis is placed upon the relative importance of things, and the need of being able to shift gears, so to speak, in covering reading matter of varying importance.

Chapters are devoted to the causes of poor reading, how to improve word habits, how to improve eye grasp, and how to skim. Some of the exercises are designed to break up faulty eye habits of reading only one word at a time. Others present passages to be read or skimmed within a given time limit. It is of interest to note the rates which the author sets up as a standard for the average adult: solid reading, 3 words per second; average reading, 4 words per second; light reading, 5 or 6 words per second; skimming, 10 words per second or faster.

The book is well written, and should be of value to anyone who desires to improve his technique of reading.

S.C.G.

Elkind, Henry B.—*The healthy mind. Mental hygiene for adults.* 1929. 131

CONTENTS: Introduction; Preface; The child is father of the man, by Douglas A. Thom; Do we Americans really live?, by James J. Walsh; Fatigue, worry and the "Blues," by Karl M. Bowman; Emotion and intellect in adult life, by Thomas V. Moore; Normal and abnormal fear, by Abraham Myerson; The job and mental health, by V. V. Anderson; "Nerves"—their meaning in our lives, by Esther L. Richards; Keeping mentally fit: A new art—the need of the times, by Joseph Jastrow; Reading references on mental hygiene; Index.

Dr. Elkind has assembled in the 261 pages of this book an adaptation of material presented in eight lectures on *Keeping mentally fit: Mental hygiene for adults*, given in Boston in 1929 under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Department of Education. The lectures were delivered by eminent American psychologists and neuropsychiatrists of wide professional experience.

The book gives the uninitiated adult an informal discussion in simple form and non-technical language, of important general principles underlying the reaction of the individual to his cultural environment. The author does not claim to present a complete or even a systematic treatment of the subject. However, the book does contain sound, common-sense explanations of human behavior, and practical advice on the improvement of mental fitness.

The *Reading References on Mental Hygiene* at the end of the book contain a well chosen list of excellent pamphlets and books from which anyone interested in the subject may make selections for further study in accordance with his needs.

R.C.McD.

Pillsbury, W.B.—*The history of psychology.* 1929. 150

CONTENTS: Preface; Illustrations; Early and classical Greek psychology; Later Greek and medieval psychology; The beginnings of modern psychology—Descartes and Spinoza; English psychology and Leibniz's reaction against it—Hobbes, Locke, and Leibniz; English empiricism of the eighteenth century—Berkeley, Hume, and Hartley; German psychology in the eighteenth century—Wolff, Kant, and Tetens; The Scotch and beginnings of the modern English schools; German psychology of the early nineteenth century—Fries, Herbart, Beneke, and Lotze; German physiology and experimental psychology—Johannes Müller; The founding of experimental psychology—Fechner and Wundt; Later English psychology—Spencer, Bain, Darwin, Galton; Later German psychology—Brentano, G.E. Müller, Ebbinghaus, Stumpf, Lipps, Külpe; French psychology of the nineteenth century and after; Psychology in America;

The development of abnormal psychology; Modern schools of psychology—structuralism and functionalism; Animal psychology and behaviorism; Hormic psychology, the the Gestalt school, and intuitionism; Bibliography; Index.

Troland, Leonard T.—The mystery of mind. 1926.....150

CONTENTS: Preface; Psychology and human progress; What is mind?; The nature of consciousness; What is matter?; The interrelations of consciousness and matter; Sensation as the foundation of mind; Behavior as the expression of mind; Why people behave as they do; The rôle of feeling on consciousness; The physiology of the higher feelings; Human happiness and personality; The physics of nerve action; The fundamental relations of consciousness and electricity; The subconscious mind; The superconscious mind; Index.

This book is evidently intended as a beginner's text or introduction into the realms of psychology. Its object seems to be to acquaint the layman with the nature of the problems which the modern psychologist is considering and to impress him with the relation that these problems have to human procedure and welfare.

The author attempts to explain the nature and motives of the mind and in doing so he wanders into the fields of physiology, philosophy, ethics, physics, biology, chemistry, electricity and magnetism. All these things the reader must understand in order to gather anything of value from the book.

The book undoubtedly has its place in a collegiate course in psychology but it is of no practical value as an aid to the problem of management of men.

W.T.C.

East, Edward M.—Mankind at the crossroads. 1928.....312

CONTENTS: Preface; A social problem for immediate attention; The biological setting; Retrospect and criticisms on the growth of peoples; The world situation in population, and the food-supply; Racial prospects and racial dangers; Permanent agriculture, population restriction, and national progress; The rôle of death in the drama of life; The relation between birth restriction and the public health; The significance of the declining birth-rate; The birth-rate and social progress; The welfare of the family; In conclusion; Index.

Professor East is of the opinion that the Malthusian thesis concerning the relation of population and food supplies has been, in the main, proven during the hundred years and more since announced, and he proceeds to see what sociological conclusions can be drawn. He attempts to show that the world is faced with a population problem, that it is a condition not a theory, and that it ought to be given the recognition, study and cure, that orthodox medicine endeavors to give to physical ailments. Thus he is not only interested in the numbers for whom food will have to be provided, but in the improvement of the family welfare, by means of better babies. Our federal government is given as the authority for the statement that in all families where living conditions are lowest, three things always go together: too little income, too little knowledge, too many children. All sorts of agencies work and spend your money and mine to correct the first two, but it is unlawful to impart information as to the *spacing* of children, as Mary Ware Dennet has put it, though the government itself will give you free information about *spacing* tomato plants or breeding of pigs.

Perhaps Professor East's arguments about the pressure of population on food supply would not be very impressive to the American wheat farmer, if read just now, but the whole thing is of course very involved, and cannot be upset by the fact that one cereal, or even coffee, is on hand in surplus quantities. Certainly not so long as the price of bread to the consumer makes no appreciable drop. The book is an excellent discussion of the relation of biology and world affairs, and gives in general the views of those who do hold to the belief that we are rapidly coming to the point where no more people will be wanted on this planet.

The book is of special interest to the Economics subsection of the G-2 Section.

L.D.D.

Keenleyside, Hugh L.—Canada and the United States. Some aspects of the history of the Republic and the Dominion. 1929.....327.71

CONTENTS: Preface; Maps; Charts; Acknowledgments; Introductions; Canada and the American Revolution; The influence of the United Empire Loyalists; The War of 1812; Moments of crisis; Major boundary disputes; Minor boundary disputes; The fisheries controversy; Commercial intercourse since 1845; Immigration and emigration; The World War and post-war relations; Index.

The book presents a chronological history of the governmental relations between Canada and the United States beginning with the general background just prior to the American Revolution.

The political evolution of the two countries, in relation to each other, including wars and threats of wars, lesser disputes with diplomatic settlements, fears and jealousies with occasional acts of friendships and respect, makes a remarkable story, the plot of which resembles a romance in which the leading characters pass through every degree of hostility to emerge, after the long test, with appreciation, respect and true friendship.

In the long struggle to the end indicated each nationality has been guilty of generally misunderstanding the other, while the United Kingdom of Great Britain has apparently had the better understanding of both countries and has been tolerant.

With artificial boundaries and a general community of interest and similar activities the two countries have had a very fertile field for disagreement. For the same reasons and because of the fact that the two countries are alike in race and ideals, friendship and understanding has been desirable. The book gives an interesting and impartial account of these relations and predicts for the future that Canada and the United States will continue to prove to the world that peace is not an impossible ideal.

C.H.C.

Hughes, Charles Evans.—Pan American peace plans. 1929.....327.73

An authoritative analysis of conciliation and arbitration agreements, past and present, between American nations as presented at the School of Law, Yale University by Chief Justice Hughes.

The book deals primarily with the accomplishments of the Pan American Conference, held in Havana, January, 1928, and the Washington Conference which followed. The discussion will be of interest to any one investigating the subjects of Pan Americanism in general and of arbitration in particular.

R.R.W.

Jones, Chester L., Norton, H.K. and Moon, P.T.—The United States and the Caribbean. 1929.....327.73

CONTENTS: Preface; The development of the Caribbean; The United States in the Caribbean; "Self-defense" and "Unselfish service" in the Caribbean; A select list of materials on the Caribbean; Index.

Two widely different viewpoints are held regarding the policy of the United States in the Caribbean. One group of critics can see therein only a rampant imperialism, dominated by dollar diplomacy, together with a combination of bonds and battleships. The other class of observers contend that the United States has been on the whole benevolent and unselfish in its dealings with the Caribbean nations, and that President Hoover's statement, "True democracy is not and cannot be imperialistic," has been actually illustrated in the Caribbean region.

Both of the above viewpoints find an able defense in this volume, which is the second of a series on American foreign policies published by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

The first part of the book, written by Mr. Jones, of the University of Wisconsin, is a historical survey which sketches the development of Ameri-

can relations with the Caribbean countries. It also presents the economic bases of the Caribbean region and our interest therein, and discusses existing handicaps to Caribbean development.

Mr. Norton has written what may be termed a defense of the United States in its dealings with the Caribbean countries. He states that our Caribbean interests are embedded in the very soil of our national life, that we could not in the nature of things have held aloof from intimate association with Caribbean affairs. He regards as fully justifiable the examples that have occurred of United States intervention and extension of political and economic control, in this region. He points out that every president, from McKinley to Coolidge, has been impelled to the same sort of decision when charged with the responsibility of solving one of the perennial Caribbean tangles. Mr. Norton challenges the theory of sovereignty of nations, in so far as it carries the implication that any government has a right to misbehave as it sees fit. He thinks that if the so-called "imperialism" of the United States exists at all, there has been so much of benevolence in its purpose and beneficence in its results, that its victims may well say, "Give us more of such imperialism!"

It will not surprise readers of Professor Moon's able book, *Imperialism and World Politics*, to find this author arrayed on the opposite side from Mr. Norton. He believes that the acquisition of an empire by the United States in the Caribbean, as evidenced by the extension of political, military and economic control, constitutes a very real and sinister imperialism. He discounts any attribute of benevolence in our Caribbean dealings, which he thinks are stitched rather by selfish economic and strategic aims. With the maintenance of extensive naval bases in the Caribbean he has little sympathy, arguing from a "common sense" viewpoint that the only effective defense for that region is one based on aviation. And national security (which Professor Jenks thinks is "not quite so important as national honor") can only be obtained, he concludes, by making the Kellogg Pact a reality.

S.C.G.

Survey of American foreign relations, 1929. (Edited by Charles P. Howland) 1929.....327.73

CONTENTS: The Caribbean. The Island Republics: Cuba; Santo Domingo; Haiti. The Republics of Central America: Nicaragua; Panama; Costa Rica; Salvador; Honduras; Guatemala; Economic interests; Caribbean policy and activities. International organization. World Court; Pact of Paris. Immigration. Immigration policy before the World War; The literacy test and the 1917 Act; Emergency quota acts of 1921 and 1922 and the Immigration act of 1924; Problems arising out of the 1924 Act; Economic aspects of restriction; An analysis of ethnic discrimination; Oriental exclusion; International implications; Appendix; Index.

The announced purpose of this book is to make an objective study of America's present-day foreign relations, not to write a history. Notwithstanding this announcement the book is really more of a history than a study as it sets forth the sequence of American diplomacy with certain nations and leaves the reader free to draw his own conclusions. It is however pictured in such a way that the reader becomes aware of a continuity of policy toward Central American and Caribbean republics.

The book is entertainingly written, authoritative, and very valuable for the student investigating our diplomatic relations with Cuba, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. It does not cover our relations with Mexico which are, we are told, to be the subject matter of a separate volume. It also deals with the World Court and the Pact of Paris. In this section of the book, the compilers depart from their story sufficiently to give a view for world peace, perhaps more hopeful than it really is at the present time.

About one hundred pages are concerned with our immigration policy. Read this book and you will have a clearer general outlook on American diplomacy. You will also perhaps have more respect for the American diplomat; he is not so dumb as some would have us believe.

E.L.

Book Reviews

Rippy, J. Fred, Stevens, Guy, & Vasconcelos, Jose.—Mexico. (American policies abroad series) 1928.....327.73 (.72)

CONTENTS: Preface; The United States and Mexico, 1910-1927, by J. Fred Rippy; A Mexican's point of view, by José Vasconcelos; An American's point of view, by Guy Stevens; Index.

The Chicago Council on Foreign Relations intends to publish a series of small volumes on American foreign policy, of which this book on Mexico is the first. The purpose of the series is to give the fundamental elements of each general problem and to present different points of view in respect to each such problem.

The fundamental elements in this problem are presented by Professor J. Fred Rippy under the title *The United States and Mexico, 1910-1927*; A Mexican's Point of View by José Vasconcelos; and, *An American's Point of View* by Guy Stevens. Each is well qualified to cover the subject. No propaganda is intended, and no theory of our relations with Mexico is advanced. The historical material is accurate and the views expressed are sincere.

P.M.

von Wieser, Friedrich.—Social economics. (Translation from the German). 1927.....330

CONTENTS: Translator's preface; From the preface by the German editors; Household, clan, village and manor; Industry and mining down to the beginning of the capitalistic development; Commerce and exchange in the pre-capitalistic age; The origin of modern capitalism; Notes; Index of names; Subject index.

Weber, Max.—General economic history. (Translated by Frank H. Knight) 1927.....330.9

CONTENTS: Part One—Household, clan, village and manor; Agricultural organization and the problem of agrarian communism; Property systems and social groups; The origin of seigniorial proprietorship; The manor; The position of the peasants in various western countries before the entrance of capitalism; Capitalistic development of the manor. Part Two—Industry and mining down to the beginning of the capitalistic development; Principal forms of the economic organization of industry; Stages in the development of industry and mining; The craft guilds; The origin of the European guilds; Disintegration of the guilds and development of the domestic system; Shop production—the factory and its fore-runners; Mining prior to the development of modern capitalism. Part Three—Commerce and exchange in the pre-capitalistic age; Points of departure in the development of commerce; Technical requisites for the transportation and of commerce; Forms of commercial enterprise; Mercantile guilds; Money and monetary history; Banking and dealings in money in the pre-capitalistic age; Interests in the pre-capitalistic period. Part Four—The origin of modern capitalism: The meaning and presuppositions of modern capitalism; The external facts in the evolution of capitalism; The first great speculative crises; Free wholesale trade; Colonial policy from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century; The development of industrial technique; Citizenship; The national state; The evolution of the capitalistic spirit. Notes; Index of names; Subject index.

Seé, Henri.—The economic interpretation of history. 1929.....335

CONTENTS: Preface; Introduction to the American edition. Part I—Genesis and character of the Marxian doctrine; Genesis of the doctrine; Definition and character of the doctrine; Applications of the theory; A priori nature of the materialistic conception; Science and Utopia; Have Marx's predictions been realized. Part II—Political and legal phenomena; Religious and intellectual phenomena; Social classes, class consciousness and class conflict; Revolution and the catastrophe conception of history; To what extent is the economic interpretation valid; Conclusion. Notes; Bibliography.

Each of these three works is by a man of world wide reputation, than whom no one lived better qualified to write on the subjects. The books are written with the breadth and charm which is a quality of adequate intellects, these works can be read with pleasure and quoted with safety.

Social Economics is a complete development of economics from simple individual economy to world economics. To quote:

"Friedrich von Wieser's *Social Economics* holds a place in the literature of the Austrian School such as John Stuart Mill's *Political Economy* holds in the literature of classical theory. It sums up, systematizes, and extends the doctrines developed by the founder of the school, the author, and his fellow workers. Like Mills' great book, it is distinguished by admirable exposition—elegant in proportions, mature in expression, authoritative in source."

Probably the discussion of value in this book is worth more, and is more generally accepted, than all the other theories and discussions of this subject in the library. It is of value to all seriously interested in economics.

General Economic History. "Max Weber is probably the most outstanding name in German social thought since Schmoller, and a recent survey finds him the most quoted sociologist in Germany. (*American Journal of Sociology*, November, 1926, p. 464.)"

This is an outline of universal economic history. It tells all the interesting details about making a living in all places, always. If one has a pet economic theory, this is a good book to test it. The infinite variety of human customs described here are a revelation of life through the ages, and probably one can find both how and where any scheme worked or failed. This book is of value and interest to everyone whose reading goes beyond personalities.

The Economic Interpretation of History is by Henri Se , one of the most distinguished of living French historians.

Karl Marx as a basis of his revolutionary theories planned the *materialistic conception or economic interpretation of history*. These terms meant that economics underlay and determined all other history and that inevitable historical laws could be revealed, and that these laws made the success of communism imminent. Professor Se  in an hour's easy reading defines what Marx meant, tests its validity and its effect on politics and upon history. Of high value to anyone interested in communism. This pamphlet is an excellent example of methodology.

T.J.C.

Hudelson, Earl.—Class size at the college level. 1928.....370

CONTENTS: Foreword; Acknowledgments; Introduction; Review of investigations on class size; Trends in adjustment to increased enrollment; The class-size situation at Minnesota; Student testimony; Faculty testimony; Experimental evidence; Class size and techniques of instruction; Observed evidence; Class size and instructional cost; Conclusions; Bibliography; Appendixes; Index.

Yale Alumni Weekly:

... it is an extraordinarily timely work. At Yale, as at nearly all other American colleges and universities, two movements are evident. One aims at small classes and many divisions of instruction, even in the large general subjects. The other aims at higher salaries to attract able teachers. These two movements are diametrically opposed, as is evident from the arithmetical principle that small divisions necessitate a large number of teachers and more teachers necessitate dividing the salary budget so as to afford a lower average wage.

This book describes the methods and reports the results of an experimental investigation of the question whether students really benefit more from instruction in small divisions than they do in large classes in the general collegiate subjects. The author, Professor Hudelson, has arranged careful and accurate experiments which answer this question. For instance, in elementary physics 120 students are divided into a class of 100 and another of 20. Ten of the 20, and ten of the 100 are selected, unknown to themselves, who on the basis of their previous work are equivalent man to man in ability. The two divisions are taught by the same instructor and by the same method. In some of these parallel experiments the lecture method is used. In others the quiz method, in others general class discussion. But always the method is the same for both divisions.

The results show that as a rule the large division sets the pace for the small. They show the even more important fact that the ten selected men of the large division pass as good or slightly better examinations than the 10 men of corresponding ability in the small division.

Thus facts ascertained by thoroughly scientific methods are substituted for the ordinary welter of mere personal opinion in regard to a problem of

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teaching. The difference in cost of instruction between the two systems is sufficient to afford salaries several times larger, and with presumably higher ability in the teachers, when large divisions are used in general subjects instead of the small division system.

Craig, Alice Evelyn.—The speech arts. A textbook of oral English. 1926.....

808.5

CONTENTS: Preface; Foreword to students; Fundamentals of speech; Fundamentals of speech composition; Fundamentals of interpretation; Platform speaking; Group activities; Platform reading; Dramatics; Appendices; Illustrations; Index.

This book is probably one of the most complete instructional texts that have been written in regard to the art of speaking. It is prepared with special reference to the needs of high school teachers and pupils on this subject. If speakers are *made*, and not merely *born*, the diligent student of this textbook should become proficient in preparing and delivering an effective speech for any occasion; should be a good conversationalist, debater, and story-teller; and should be at home in dramatics. It is noteworthy, by the way, that most courses in public speaking stress the value of pantomime and acting as an aid to speakers.

The book is rich in exercises of all kinds; those in tone-production and word-production appear to be especially valuable.

A detail that has some interest for the military reader has to do with the position of the speaker. What is the best position for the feet in speaking? Some authorities favor a wide base, with the feet well apart; they designate the military base, with the feet together, as inherently weak,—implying inferiority, the soldier-waiting-for-a-command. This author, on the other hand, recommends that the feet be fairly close together, one foot being advanced about three inches, with the weight on the forward foot. The solution, for any individual, probably consists in finding the position that makes him feel most at home.

S.C.G.

Hoffman, William G.—Public speaking for business men. 1923.....808.5

CONTENTS: Preface; The right point of view; Composing the speech; Before the audience; Training the speaker's mind; The psychology of public speaking; Improving the vocabulary; Enunciation and pronunciation; Practical grammar and rhetoric; Improving the voice; Common types of address; Index.

This is a well written and arranged little textbook on the art of public speaking.

Beginning with a chapter on the general importance and principles of the subject, the writer next describes the outline or plan of the speech, and indicates appropriate subtopics for the introduction, body, and conclusion. Then follows a description of how the speech should be delivered to the audience. The last half of the book describes the preparation and foresight required on the part of the speaker, divided into the training of the speaker's mind, the necessity for a knowledge of psychology, and the importance of a large vocabulary, distinct enunciation, and correct grammatical construction. Finally the author gives examples of the more common types of address, evidently for practice by classes in public speaking.

The book is an addition to numerous others in our library on the same subject, and is of general value to all instructors.

T.E.D.

Cambridge medieval history. Vol. VI: Victory of the papacy. 1929.....909

CONTENTS: Preface; Introduction; Corrigenda. Innocent III; Philip of Swabia and Otto IV; Germany in the reign of Frederick II; The interregnum in Germany; Italy and Sicily under Frederick II; Italy, 1250-1290; England—Richard I and John; England—Henry III; The reigns of Philip Augustus and Louis VIII of France; Saint Louis; The Scandinavian kingdoms until the end of the thirteenth century; Spain, 1034-1248; Bohemia to the extinction of the Premysls; Poland, 1050-1303; Hungary, 1000-1301; Commerce and industry in the Middle Ages; Northern towns and their commerce; The development of ecclesiastical or-

ganisation and its financial basis: The medieval universities; Political theory to c.1300; Medieval doctrine to the Lateran Council of 1215; Heresies and the inquisition in the Middle Ages, c.1000-1305; The mendicant orders; Ecclesiastical architecture; Military architecture; The art of war to 1400; Chivalry; Legendary cycles of the Middle Ages; List of bibliographies; List of maps; Index.

Franck, Harry Alverson.—Mexico and Central America. A geographical reader. 1927.....917.2

CONTENTS: Publishers' foreword; Our southern neighbors; On both sides of the Border; Traveling as the Mexicans do; Something of Mexican history; Northwestern Mexico; On the great table-land; I go to work in a mine; Varied products and how they are sold; City and country life in Mexico; Getting acquainted with Mexico City; Recreations and social life; The Mexican government; Round about the Mexican capital; My journey to the Gulf coast; Tropical Mexico; Through Guatemala on foot and by rail; A contrast in civilizations; In the depths of Honduras; A very peculiar "Royal Highway"; Industrious Little Salvador—and Belize; Nicaragua, and American "Co-operation"; Costa Rica—the "Rich coast"; Panama and the Great Canal; Pronunciation list; Maps.

Parlett, Sir Harold.—A brief account of diplomatic events in Manchuria. 1929.....951.8

CONTENTS: Preface; Introduction. The early period; Terminating with the China-Japan War of 1895. The period of Russian aggression: Closing with the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905. The period of Japanese aggression: Checked by the Washington Conference in 1921. The present period. Appendices; Short bibliography.

This pamphlet is a monograph on the above subject prepared for the bi-annual Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held in Kyoto in the autumn of 1929 and published under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs of Great Britain. In addition to the text itself there are several appendices which quote extracts from various agreements between several nations relating to Manchuria.

The author has had a long career in the consular and diplomatic service of his country. He is evidently well qualified to write on the subject, and the product of his pen is an excellent, short, impartial account of the diplomatic events concerning this greatest danger spot of the Orient.

For one who desires a succinct account of the situation in Manchuria, of the racial, economic and political conflicts going on "beyond the Great Wall" chiefly between China, Russia and Japan, this book is excellent.

W.C.P.

Coke, Richard.—The Arab's place in the sun. 1929.....953

CONTENTS: Introduction. In the past: The Arab at home; The path to empire; Masters of the world; The decline and fall; Egypt and the Arabs; The west and Spain; The African coast; The darkest hour. In the modern world: The re-awakening; The nineteenth century; Modern North Africa; The Great War and the Arabs; The Armistice and after; The latest phase; Religion and the Arabs; Great Britain and the Arabs. List of illustrations; Index.

This book is a sympathetic study of the Arab. It considers the Arab race, its origin and history, gradual rise to power over the most important link in the road to India, and then its gradual decline and fall. It then indicates the main lines of the great revolt of the Arabs against the Turks which eventually culminated in the part the Arabs played in the World War, and the birth of a new Arab state.

The book is very well written and is of great interest and value to the student of religion and history of North Africa and Arabia.

H.S.

Bruce, Philip Alexander.—The Virginia Plutarch. Vol. I: The colonial and revolutionary eras; Vol. II: The national era. 1929.....973-B920

CONTENTS: Vol. I. The colonial and revolutionary eras: Preface; The Emperor Powhatan; Captain John Smith; The Princess Pocahontas; Sir Thomas Dale; Sir George Yeardley; Sir William Berkeley; Nathaniel Bacon, the rebel; Sir Francis Nicholson; Governor Alexander Spotswood; Colonel William Byrd; Colonel George Washington; Patrick Henry; Thomas Jefferson—the first phase; George Mason; Richard Henry Lee; General George Washington; General George Rogers Clark; General Daniel Morgan; John Sevier. Vol. II. The national

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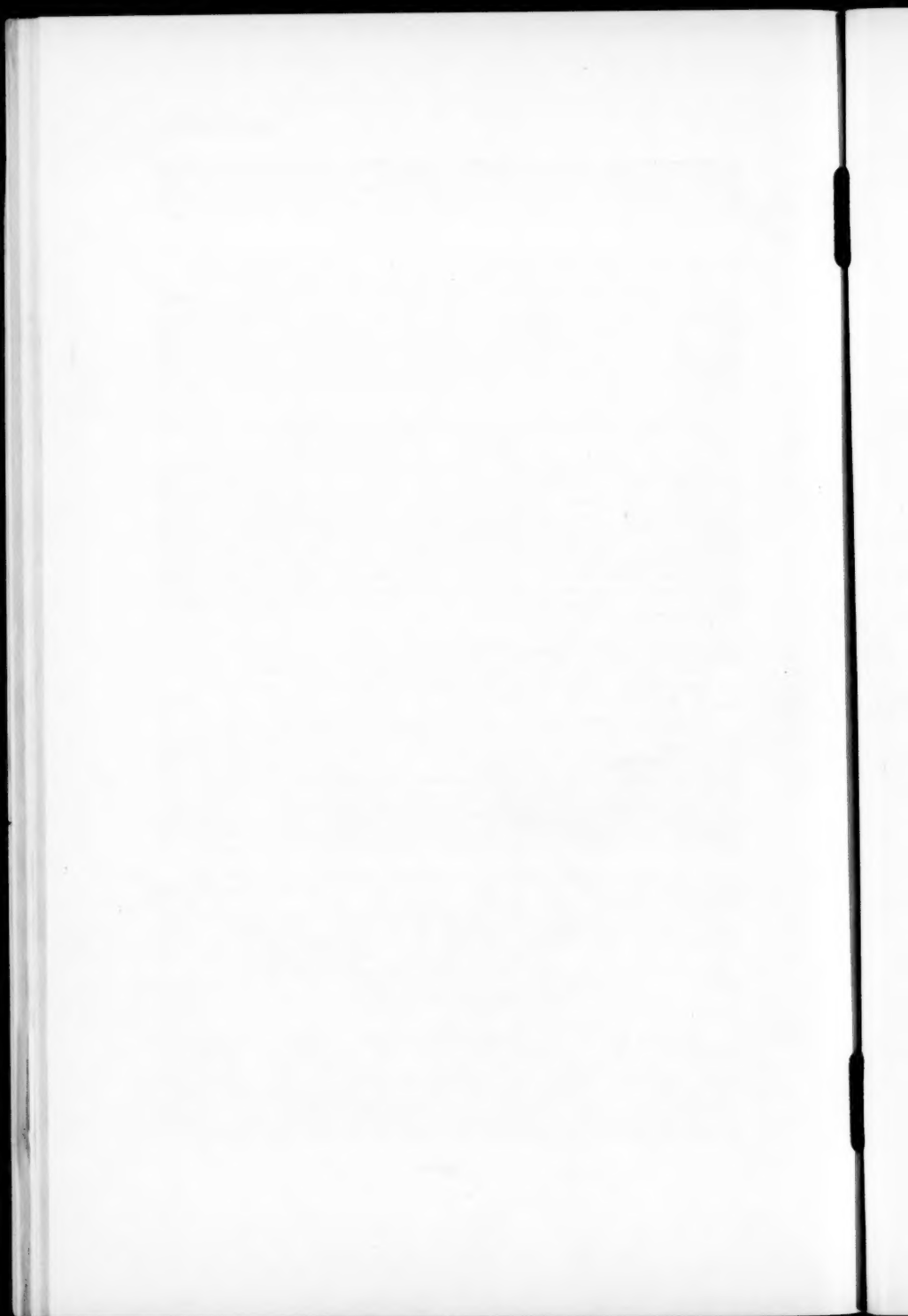
era: President George Washington; President Thomas Jefferson; Captain Meriwether Lewis; President James Madison; Chief Justice John Marshall; President James Monroe; John Randolph of Roanoke; General Samuel Houston; President John Tyler; General Winfield Scott; Edgar Allan Poe; Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury; General Robert E. Lee; General Thomas J. Jackson—"Stonewall"; General J.E.B. Stuart; President Woodrow Wilson; Doctor Walter Reed.

Kansas State Historical Society.—Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society. Vol. XI: 1909-1910; Vol. XII: 1911-1912; Vol. XIII: 1913-1914; Vol. XIV: 1915-1918. 1910-1918.....978.1

CONTENTS: Vol. XI. Addresses at annual meetings; Swedish settlements in Central Kansas; "Old Fort Hays"; The Wyandotte convention; Manufactures in the Kansas district. The soldiers of Kansas: Nothing but flags; The Sixth Kansas Cavalry and its commander; The early history of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry; Memorial monuments and tablets in Kansas; War incidents at Kansas City; Life of Capt. Marcus D. Fenney; Personal recollections of the Battle of Shiloh. The Kansas school system; The Cheyenne, Pawnee, Chippewa, Munsee, and Sauk & Fox Indians; The German-Russian settlements in Ellis County; Early days on the Union Pacific; The expedition of Villazur; The story of Lecompton; Personal narrative; General index. Vol. XII. Addresses at annual meetings; The service of the Army in civil life after the war; Some review of fifty years; The withdrawal of the Methodist Church, South, from Kansas; Blizzards, earthquakes and rainfall; The Kansas School fund; The route of Coronado; Crossing the plains. The soldier of Kansas: A historic picture; Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr.; A colonel of Kansas: First Kansas Infantry in the Battle of Wilson's Creek; Diary of Chauncey B. Whitney, a Beecher Island scout; With Albert Sidney Johnston's Expedition to Utah, 1857; Indian fight in Ford County in 1859. Reminiscences concerning Fort Leavenworth in 1855-'56; First capital of territory; Lost towns and names; Personal narrative; General index. Vol. XIII. What I saw of the Quantrill Raid; The Eighteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry and some incidents connected with its service on the plains; Addresses at annual meetings, memorials, and miscellaneous papers; General index. Vol. XIV. The Marais des Cygnes Massacre; Early days in Kansas, the Marais des Cygnes Massacre and the rescue of Ben Rice; The First Kansas Battery, an historical sketch, with personal reminiscences of army life, 1861-'65; Campaigning in the Army of the Border; The Civil War diary of John Howard Kitts; Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, 1865, and Battle of Platte Bridge; The first ascent of Long's Peak, made by an expedition under Maj. J.W. Powell; Addresses at annual meetings, memorials and miscellaneous papers; General index.

Navy Department. Bureau of Navigation.—Report of historical and technical information relating to problem of inter-oceanic communication by way of the American Isthmus. Edited by Lt. John T. Sullivan, USN. 1883.....986.6

CONTENTS: Westward tendency of commerce; Earliest proposals for a canal; Interest in the subject of inter-oceanic communication awakened by Humboldt; Influences which affected the development of the problem; The American Isthmus—its physical characteristics, area, and population; Darien and the valley of the Atrato—physical features, peculiar orography animal life, inhabitants, etc.; The Caledonia route; Kelley's projects, including Lt. Michler's survey; Explorations and surveys on the Isthmuses of Panama, Nicaragua, & Tehuantepec, prior to those executed by United States Isthmian expeditions; United States Isthmian expeditions; The Wyse surveys and the Paris Conference; Technical description of the Napipitratro, Truando-Atrato, and Tehuantepec Canal routes—Eads' ship-railway project; Technical discussion of the leading canal routes; San Blas, Panama and Nicaragua; The importance of the problem of interoceanic communication; Appendix; Map index.



PART II

PERIODICAL LITERATURE

CONTENTS

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Section 3—Directory to Catalog of Periodical Articles.....	63
Section 4—Catalog of Selected Periodical Articles.....	65
Section 5—Subject Index to Catalog of Periodical Articles.....	75
Section 6—Abstracts of Foreign-language Articles.....	89

EXPLANATION

PART II covers the field of current periodical literature, so far as concerns this School in particular and the military profession in general, by cataloging and subject-indexing important articles from the periodicals received by the Library. Desired material having been thus located, the articles themselves can be read by consulting the specified periodical in the Library.

Section 4 catalogs and Section 5 indexes all articles of possible interest contained in the *military* and *naval* periodicals received [The complete list of such periodicals will be found in LIBRARY BULLETIN No. 1]. And, because the periodicals of this category are not covered by any other index agency, the articles selected therefrom comprise all those of professional interest, including extra-military. From the non-military periodicals received only such articles are included as are of military interest; for extra-military articles of professional concern in such periodicals, the appropriate index publications should be consulted [See LIBRARY BULLETIN No. 1].

Cataloged articles from foreign-language periodicals, in Section 4, have translations of the titles and concise digests of the contents. In Section 6 there are presented, within the limitations of School facilities, more complete abstracts of such articles as are of particular importance.

Directions for use

Each periodical has an **index number** which identifies that particular magazine throughout: in the Directory (Section 3); the Catalog (Section 4); and the Index (Section 5). [This same index number is used on the periodical file box, in the Library reading room, which contains the issues of the periodical specified.]

Primarily, a perusal of the Catalog of Selected Periodical Articles (page 65) serves to give a quick resumé of important military articles that have appeared during the quarter.

TO FIND THE ARTICLES SELECTED FROM A PARTICULAR PERIODICAL OR GROUP OF MAGAZINES:

Locate the desired periodical or group in the Directory (Section 3, page 63). This will give the page of the Catalog (Section 4) where will be found the desired articles.

TO FIND ARTICLES PERTAINING TO A PARTICULAR SUBJECT:

(1) Consult the Index (page 63) under the appropriate main subject heading. Under this heading will be found all entries (if any) on that subject. The entries thereunder give only brief titles of magazine articles to show scope. But each entry is referenced to

the Catalog for full particulars by the **index number** of the periodical and the serial number of the article in the periodical.

(2) Consult the Directory (page 63) for the identifying index number. This will give the name of the periodical and page of the Catalog where will be found the article.

(3) Turn to page of the Catalog indicated and under the periodical specified find the serial number of the article. This entry gives complete data of the article: Name of periodical; date; full title; author; and in the case of foreign-language periodicals, the translated title and brief digest of contents.

EXAMPLE

(Main heading).....**ARMIES United States**
 (Subheading).....**Abstract topics**
 (Entry).....Army and Navy air controversy. **3**:(2)

The boldface figure, **3**, is the index number of the periodical; the figure (2) is the serial number of the article. Referring to the Directory (Section 3) the index number identifies the periodical as the *Army and Navy Register*; articles from which are found on page 65 of the catalog. Turning to that page, the index number **3**, locates the periodical and the serial number (2) indicates the particular article desired, in full detail.

Section 3
DIRECTORY TO CATALOG
of
Periodical Articles

EXPLANATION

(See also Explanation—Directions for Use, page 61)

General.—Included in this directory are only those periodicals from which articles have been selected during the current quarter for inclusion in this issue of the RCMW.

Arrangement.—Periodicals are arranged in two categories: (1) Military and Naval; (2) General. Within these categories they are grouped according to the particular fields covered.

An index number precedes the title of each periodical; it serves to identify references from the Index (Section 5) and to the Catalog (Section 4).

MILITARY AND NAVAL PERIODICALS

Index Number	Joint Forces Title	Selected articles, Page
2—	Army and Navy Journal.....	65
3—	Army and Navy Register.....	65
4—	Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette.....	65
5—	Fighting Forces.....	65
6—	Guerra y su Preparacion.....	65
7—	Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.....	66
8—	Journal of the United Service Institution of India.....	66
General military		
12—	Army Quarterly.....	66
14—	Bulletin Belge des Sciences Militaires.....	66
15—	Canadian Defence Quarterly.....	67
16—	Intelligence Summary.....	67
17—	Militär-Wochenblatt.....	67
18—	Our Army.....	68
21—	Recruiting News.....	68
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23—	Revue Militaire Francaise.....	70
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32—	Infantry Journal.....	71
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TANKS		
35—	Royal Tank Corps Journal.....	72
CAVALRY		
36—	Cavalry Journal.....	72
37—	Cavalry Journal (Great Britain).....	72
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Section 4

CATALOG OF SELECTED PERIODICAL ARTICLES

EXPLANATION

(See also Explanation—Directions for Use, page 61)

This section catalogs the articles selected from Library periodicals for the current quarter. To locate a particular periodical, consult the Directory (page 63). Periodicals in this Catalog are arranged in sequence of identifying index numbers; this is similar to the order followed in the Directory.

The several issues of each periodical are listed in chronological order and the articles are serially numbered for the school (fiscal) year.

2—ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

26 July 1930

- (1) ARMY'S WORK IN PIONEER DAYS

3—ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

2 August 1930

- (1) NATIONAL DEFENSE AT SEA. Jahneke

16 August 1930

- (2) ARMY AND NAVY AIR CONTROVERSY

4—ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE GAZETTE (Great Britain)

17 July 1930

- (1) A PRUSSIAN THEORIST [BERNHARDI]

- (2) THE SERVICE CHARACTER. Major Porter

24 July 1930

- (3) ARMY TRAINING

31 July 1930

- (4) TERRITORIAL TRAINING

14 August 1930

- (5) THE 1930 AIR EXERCISES (I)

21 August 1930

- (6) THE 1930 AIR EXERCISES (II)

- (7) SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN (1858-1930)

28 August 1930

- (8) THE LEAGUE AND PALESTINE

4 September 1930

- (9) THE WAR IN MILITARIA

11 September 1930

- (10) THE SOLDIER-MECHANIC: A PROBLEM OF THE TIMES. Captain Shaw

5—FIGHTING FORCES (Great Britain)

July 1930

- (1) THE TRIUMPH OF THE TANK IDEA. Brigadier Fuller

- (2) THE QUESTION OF AIR CONTROL

- (3) INFANTRY GUNS OR LIGHT ARTILLERY?

- (4) THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND ITS WORK. Lieutenant Colonel Whitton

6—GUERRA Y SU PREPARACION (Spain)

July 1930

- (1) CANADÁ.—ORGANIZACION DE SUS FUERZAS MILITARES. [Canada.—Organization of her military forces.] Teniente Coronel Marvá. (General idea of organization of military forces. Covers: administration, military districts,

composition and organization of the permanent and non-permanent forces, military instruction, and air force.)

- (2) ITALIA.—LA OCUPACION DEL FEZZAN. Llevada a cabo con exclusiva intervencion de fuerzas meharistas y aéreas (1929-1930). [Italy.—The occupation of Fezzan. Accomplished with the exclusive use of meharist forces and air forces.] (VII) Comandante Llovera. (Continuation of a series.) In these chapters the author describes Fezzan, its limits, geological constitution, topography, cities, history and people. The preliminaries, necessity of pacification, rebel leaders, rebel forces, service of supplies, troops, guides, tactical exercises and plan of the expedition are discussed. The march to the rebel stronghold and the operations against the band of Sef en Nasser are described. In this the difficulties of desert warfare are shown as well as the measures taken to overcome them, such as equipment, rates of march, loading of camels, etc. There is also presented the difficulty of combating such antagonists. An interesting article but entirely different from anything that the U. S. Army will encounter.)

- (3) SUECIA.—IDEA GENERAL DE LA ORGANIZACION DE SU EJERCITO. [Sweden.—General idea of the organization of her army.] (Continuation) Teniente Coronel Marvá. (One of a series to give a general idea of the organization of the Swedish army. This installment includes: regional administration, detailed organization of a division and independent troops, service [compulsory], conditions and duration of service, organization of different arms, training and military instruction of officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers, and of reserve officers. The whole is a very brief and general sketch.)

August 1930

- (4) EL ACAUDILLAMIENTO GERMANO-AUSTRO-HUNGARO DURANTE LA GUERRA MUNDIAL. [The German-Austro Hungarian command during the World War.] (Continuation) Teniente Coronel Guerrero. (A continued article which deals with the controversy between General Falkenhayn [German] and General Conrad [Austrian] regarding the importance of a major offensive on the Eastern Front in the World War. General Conrad favoring concentrated effort in the East. Also treats of the failure to obtain unified command of the German-Austro Hungarian

6—GUERRA Y SU PREPARACION (Spain)
August 1930 (continued)

troops in the east due to differences which existed between the high commands of the two nations.)

- (5) **ITALIA.**—LA OCUPACION DEL FEZZAN. Llevada a cabo con exclusiva intervencion de fuerzas meharistas y aéreas (1929-1930). [Italy.—The occupation of Fezzan. Accomplished with the exclusive use of meharist forces and air forces.] Conclusion) Commandante Llovera. (Conclusion of an article describing the occupation of Fezzan [Tripoli]. Gives characteristics of desert terrain. Considers difficulties of supply in the desert, the necessity and importance of the camel, both pack type and mehara type [a type of camel developed for its speed]. Treats of procurement, organization and employment of Saharan troops. Describes desert warfare and discusses the use and limitations of motors and airplanes in the desert.)
- (6) **POLONIA.**—UNA VISITA AL CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE ENLACE Y TRANSMISIONES DE ZEGRZE (POLONIA). [Poland.—A visit to the center of studies of liaison and communications of Zegrze (Poland).] Commandante Barra. (The author deals with organization and mission of the school; courses taught and sources of student personnel. Instruction is essentially practical. Also describes certain telephone and telegraph apparatus used in Polish Army.)
- (7) **TURQUIA.**—SU DICTADURA, SU POLITICA Y SU EJERCITO. [Turkey. Her dictatorship, her politics and her army.] (1) Commandante Llovera. (A continued article dealing with the situation as to territorial limits, of Turkey after Treaty of Sévres. Gives a brief military and political biography of Mustafa Kemal. Touches on the Greek operations in Smyrna. Treats of the Cilician campaign against the French [1919-1920] and Armenian exodus.)

7—JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION (Great Britain)

August 1930

- (1) **THE CO-ORDINATION OF THE FIGHTING SERVICES.** Wing Commander Leslie
- (2) **THE ROLE OF AIRCRAFT IN COAST DEFENCE.** Brigadier General Robinson
- (3) **THE ESSENCE OF WAR.** Captain Liddell Hart
- (4) **"ECONOMY OF FORCES."** A plea for the older meaning. By "Phormio"
- (5) **DEVELOPMENTS IN ARMY ORGANIZATION.** Lieutenant Colonel Scarlett
- (6) **THE TECHNICAL OFFICER IN THE FIELD.** Lieutenant Colonel Trench
- (7) **PROPAGANDA IN WAR.** Lieutenant Commander Home
- (8) **THE INFLUENCE OF AIRCRAFT ON SEA POWER.** Commander Burney
- (9) **AIR COOPERATION WITH MECHANIZED FORCES.** Wing Commander Leigh-Mallory
- (10) **THE SITUATION IN THE ADRIATIC.** Major Newman
- (11) **THE TRAINING OF THE ARMY OFFICER.** Captain Westmorland
- (12) **MINOR AIR TACTICS—DEFENCE.** Group-Captain Pattinson

8—JOURNAL OF THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF INDIA (Great Britain—India)

July 1930

- (1) **THE ARMY, THE NATION, AND THE MACHINE.** I.—The Army and the Nation. Lieutenant Colonel Dickens
- (2) **TACTICAL MOBILITY—PROBLEMS OF TRAINING.** Major Denning

(3) **"AND THEN THERE WERE SEVEN"**

(4) **WELLERLEY'S MAHRATTA CAMPAIGN OF 1803 . . .** Major Rich

(5) **THE PRINCIPLES OF TRAINING.** Captain Duncan

12—ARMY QUARTERLY (Great Britain)
July 1930

- (1) **MILITARY PRIZE ESSAY: DEFENCE OF BRITISH PORTS BY THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.** Major Denning
- (2) **THE TERRITORIAL ARMY—A SURVEY.** Colonel Coddington
- (3) **MODERN PRINCIPLES OF HOME DEFENCE.** General von Seeckt
- (4) **"THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HILL."** (VIII) Cambrail: The actions of the German 107th Division (with map)
- (5) **ECONOMICS. AN ESSENTIAL OF MODERN MILITARY EDUCATION.** Captain Richards
- (6) **BRITISH LAND STRATEGY IN FOUR GREAT WARS (1702-1802).** II.—The War of the Austrian Succession. Major General Bird
- (7) **THE CHEMIN DES DAMES, 1928.** THE GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT. [Review and abstract of book: Deutsche Siege 1918. Das Vordringen der 7. Armee über Ailette, Aisne, Vesle and Ourcq bis zur Marne: 27. Mai bis 13. Juni.]
- (8) **NIGHT ATTACKS—ANCIENT AND MODERN (WITH MAP).** I.—Night action of Moreh—1249 B.C. II.—Night raid on the El Burj—Ghurabeh Ridge, 12-13 August 1918
- (9) **THE MECHANANCE MAP.** Lieutenant Micklam
- (10) **MECHANIZATION AND THE DESERT.** Major Dimmock
- (11) **THE AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.** [Review and abstract of book: Österreich-Ungarns Letzter Krieg: 1914-1918. Volume I, Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.]
- (12) **WAR BOOKS AND THEIR EFFECT.**

14—BULLETIN BELGE DES SCIENCES MILITAIRES (Belgium)

July 1930

- (1) **LES OPÉRATIONS DE L'ARMÉE BELGE.**—Combats de Hautem-Sainte-Marguerite et de Grimde (18 août 1914 à la 1 D.A.). [Operations of the Belgian Army. The fights of Hautem-Sainte-Marguerite and Grimde, 18 August 1914.] (IV) (Being a study of the operations of the Belgian Army during the campaign of 1914-1918. This is chapter IV and is a continuation of its study, and other chapters are to follow. This chapter deals with the combat of Hautem-Sainte-Marguerite et de Grimde, August 1914.)
- (2) **CHRONIQUE DE L'INFANTERIE.** [History of infantry.] (VI) (Being Chapter VI of the chronicles in which among other topics are taken up: (1) The employment of machine guns which concerns an article by Lt. Col. von Schober, published in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, of Sept. 1929; (2) A comparison of the French, Germans and Italians on this counterattack; (3) The boundaries between subsectors and sectors; (4) Efficient preparation against asphyxiating gases.)
- (3) **LES OPÉRATIONS DE NUIT.** [Night operations.] Colonel Denayer. (Being a very detached study of night operations with actual examples. At the end are given his conclusions, summed up very briefly in half a page of seven paragraphs.)

August 1930

- (4) **LES OPÉRATIONS DE L'ARMÉE BELGE PENDANT LA CAMPAGNE DE 1914-1918.**—

Periodical Literature—Catalog

Combats de Hautem-Sainte-Marguerite et de Grimde (18 août 1914 à la 1 D.A.). [Operations of the Belgian Army in the campaign of 1914-1918. The fights of Hautem-Sainte-Marguerite and Grimde, 18 August 1914.] (V) (Being chapter V of a study of the operations of the Belgian Army during the campaign of 1914-1918 in which is continued a study of the combats of Hautem-Sainte-Marguerite et de Grimde, August 1914.)

- (5) CHRONIQUE DE L'INFANTERIE (VII)—Mécanisation—Motorisation. [Chronicles of the infantry. VII—Mechanization—Motorization.] (Containing articles on mechanization and motorization.)
- (6) UN BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE A L'AVANT-GARDE. [A battalion of infantry in the advance guard.] Major Bouha. (In which is given a problem involving a battalion of infantry in the advance guard.)

September 1930

- (7) LES OPERATIONS DE L'ARMÉE BELGE PENDANT LA CAMPAGNE DE 1914-1918.—Combats de Hautem-Sainte-Marguerite et de Grimde (18 août 1914 à la 1 D.A.). [Operations of the Belgian Army during the campaign of 1914-1918. The fights of Hautem-Sainte-Marguerite and at Grimde, 18 August 1914.] (VI) (A description of one phase of the advance through Belgium of the First and Second German Armies.)
- (8) CHRONIQUE DE L'INFANTERIE. (Chronicles of the infantry.) (VIII) (A brief discussion of the development of motorization during and since the World War.)
- (9) L'AEROSTATION DE PROTECTION. [Balloon barrages.] Capitaine Hupelier. (A description of a passive means of defense against airplanes, tried to some extent during the World War, by means of cables suspended from captive balloons.)

15—CANADIAN DEFENCE QUARTERLY (Canada)

July 1930

- (1) A REMARKABLE HISTORICAL PARALLEL [ATHENIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST SYRACUSE, 415 B.C.—DARDANELLES, 1915.] Major Harrison
- (2) WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE CANADIAN CORPS IN FRANCE. Major Steel
- (3) SOME NAVAL MUTINIES—THE MUTINIES OF 1797. Captain Radcliffe
- (4) THE EVOLUTION OF THE RIGID AIRSHIP. Group Captain Stedman
- (5) AN EPISODE IN THE NORMAL WORK OF THE R.C.M.P.—Inspector Joy's patrol, 1929
- (6) THE CANADIAN MILITIA: SOUTH AFRICAN WAR. Colonel Hamilton

16—INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY (War Department)

4 July 1930

- (1) BRITISH EMPIRE: THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF 1930
- (2) GERMANY: FUTURE POLITICAL ALIGNMENTS
- (3) ROUMANIA: THE CAROL COUP D'ÉTAT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

18 July 1930

- (4) FRANCE: SYRIA GRANTED A CONSTITUTION
- (5) CHINA: THE CIVIL WAR
- (6) BOLIVIA: RECENT MILITARY REVOLT

1 August 1930

- (7) GRECO-TURKISH TREATY AND BALKAN CONFERENCE
- (8) BRITISH EMPIRE: THE PALESTINE MANDATE
- (9) HUNGARY: A HAPSBURG KING

15 August 1930

- (10) THE SPANISH CAULDRON
- (11) RUSSIA: THE NEW ECONOMIC MENACE
- (12) CHINA: THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT PEIPING
- (13) MEXICO: THE ATTITUDE OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION TOWARDS LABOR AND AGRARIANISM

29 August 1930

- (14) ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS
- (15) TURKEY: THE KURDISH REBELLION
- (16) THE FRENCH COMMAND AND STAFF SCHOOL

12 September 1930

- (17) DICTATORSHIP IN GERMANY
- (18) POLAND: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CORRIDOR PROBLEM
- (19) CHINA: THE CIVIL WAR CONTINUES
- (20) PERU: THE REVOLT AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT LEGUIA AND STABILITY OF GOVERNMENT IN OTHER LATIN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS

26 September 1930

- (21) THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS—THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY
- (22) FRANCE: A PROFESSIONAL OR A NATIONAL ARMY
- (23) THE ARGENTINE COUP D'ÉTAT
- (24) THE RUSSIAN COMPULSORY SERVICE LAW OF 1928, AND RECENT SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

17—MILITAR-WOCHENBLATT (Germany)

25 January 1930

- (1) NACHTGEFECHTE. [Night combat.] (Three historical examples of successful night combats during the year 1914; two being in attack and one in defense. The principles emphasized are: energetic action, secrecy, and recourse to the bayonet by the attacker and fire by the defendant.)
- (2) DISZIPLIN. [Discipline.] (Discipline must be less corporal and more rational. It must aim to instill a sense of duty and responsibility, and by reasoning convert each individual to a willing follower who will act properly when placed on his own initiative.)
- (3) "VERTIKALE STRATEGISCHE UMFASSUNG?" [Vertical strategic envelopment?] (A reply to an article appearing in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, of December 10, 1929, in which the writer concluded that since warfare in the future will be stabilized, and since machine guns, tanks and gas are defensive rather than offensive weapons, the only way for the attacker to succeed is by use of combat aviation against the defenders lines of communication and supply. This idea is here ridiculed and experience is called on to show that machine guns, tanks and gas are more offensive than defensive weapons.)
- (4) GRUNDLAGEN STAATLICHER WEHRPOLITIK. [Foundations of a national military policy.] (A review of a recent book in which a German military writer combats the present pacifistic tendencies. He calls for universal military service as a duty of every citizen and is strongly opposed to General v. Seeckt's idea of a volunteer army of selected troops.)
- (5) VERFASSUNGSREFORM UND ARMEE IN ÖSTERREICH. [Constitutional reform and Army in Austria.] (A discussion of the recent constitutional changes affecting the Army. The President is now made the commander-in-chief. He controls the Army through the War Minister who is his appointee. Formerly, command of the Army was vested in the National Council.)

17—MILITAR-WOCHENBLATT (Germany)
25 January 1930 (continued)

- (6) TANKABWEHRGESCHÜTZE. [Antitank guns.] (Two types of antitank guns are necessary: First, a light, mobile, single-loading gun that can follow infantry on the march and in battle. Its construction must be such that it can be easily concealed and employed in the forward infantry combat zone. A company should be provided for each infantry regiment; it must be horse-drawn. Second, there should also be provided for the division and higher units, motorized antitank gun batteries which can be quickly moved to a threatened part of the zone of resistance in case the enemy breaks through with leading tanks. These guns can be of heavier caliber, but should permit automatic loading, all-around firing and have a high rate of fire. Their principal characteristic is great mobility to insure rapid movement to the critical locality.)

- (7) DIE MOTORISIERUNG DES NACHSCHUBS DER ENGLISCHEN ARMEE. [Motorization of supply trains in the British Army.] (All service trains of the British Regular Army are now motorized. Horse-drawn trains are still used in the Territorial Army but it is contemplated to motorize these also in the near future. At the outbreak of the World War, the Royal Army Service Corps consisted of 20 truck and 40 wagon companies. Of these four were assigned to each of the 6 regular divisions. The remainder were assigned to the cavalry, and to the corps and army parks. During the war 365 additional wagon, and numerous truck, companies were organized. Today the regular army is served by 45 truck companies.)

- (8) TAKTISCHE AUFGABE 5. [Tactical Exercise No. 5.] (See abstract, page 98)

4 February 1930

- (9) EUROPAS ZWINGURI. [Europe's Zwinguri.] (An estimate of the military policy of France and the measures she is taking to make her frontiers not only impregnable but also serve as a base of departure against either Germany or Italy.)

- (10) LUFTFAHRT-RUNDSCHAU. [Aviation review.] (A review of the progress made in commercial and military aviation by all the principal powers during the year 1929.)

- (11) DER KRAFTWAGEN IM TROSZ. [Motor trucks in the trains.] (A plea that all service trains be motorized.)

- (12) LÖSUNG DER TAKTISCHEN AUFGABE 5. [A solution to the requirements of Tactical Exercise No. 5.] (See abstract, page 98)

11 February 1930

- (13) TANKABWEHR DURCH INFANTERIE. [Antitank defense by infantry.] Oberst Filscher. (See abstract, page 89)

- (14) EINSAZ VON LUFTSTREITKRÄFTEN IM BEWEGUNGSKRIEG. [Employment of aviation in moving warfare.] (See abstract, page 91)

- (15) WEHRFÄHIGKEIT UND FÜNFJAHRESPLAN DER SOWJETUNION. [Military defense and the Soviet five-year industrial plan.] (A summary of the existing five-year plan of social and industrial development inaugurated by Soviet Russia in 1927 and the effect the consummation of this plan will have on the military power of Russia. After running for two years, the government is satisfied with the results and already feels confident that Soviet Russia can defend herself against any aggression by capitalistic governments.)

- (16) GEBIRGSTROPPEN. [Mountain troops.] (A review of a book covering the organization and employment of special mountain troops in Germany during the World War.)
- (17) BEFÜRCHTUNG DER TAKTISCHEN AUFGABE 5. [A discussion to the solution to Tactical Exercise No. 5.] (See abstract, page 93)

18—OUR ARMY

August 1930

- (1) RESERVES ARE IN CHARGE. Gruber

21—RECRUITING NEWS

1 July 1930

- (1) FORT KAMEHAMEHA

15 July 1930

- (2) THE CORPS AREA LIBRARY SYSTEM. Model method used in Second Corps Area. Bilks
- (3) FORT SLOCUM, N.Y.

- (4) NINTH INFANTRY. Richeson

1 August 1930

- (5) NINTH COAST ARTILLERY

15 August 1930

- (6) TENTH INFANTRY

1 September 1930

- (7) OUR ARMY. Smith
- (8) BREACH-LOADER VS. "RED CLOUD." Smith
- (9) THE TENTH CAVALRY. Richeson

15 September 1930

- (10) ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Richeson

22—REVISTA MILITAR (Argentina)

April 1930

- (1) EL RECLUTAMIENTO DE LOS OFICIALES EN ALEMANIA. [Methods of obtaining army officers in Germany.] (II) By M.A.R. (A continued article which describes the various school courses necessary in training officers of different arms.)

- (2) ORGANIZACION DEL TERRENO. [Organization of the ground.] (III) Teniente Martinez. (A continued article describing the various elements to be considered in the organization of the ground from the viewpoint of various types of combat.)

- (3) ORGANIZACION.—LOS PROYECTOS DE REFORMA.—PUNTOS DE VISTA. [Organization.—Projected reforms.—Viewpoints.] Remy Burena. (A continued article regarding revision of laws pertaining to conscription and military service in Argentina.)

- (4) LA EXPLORACION AEREA. [Aerial observation.] (X) Capitan von Plyffer. (A continued article dealing with aerial tactics in stabilized warfare and in open warfare.)

May 1930

- (5) PUENTES REGLAMENTARIOS. TIPOS DE PUENTE Y SISTEMA DE CONSTRUCCION. [Regulation bridges. Types of bridges and system of construction.] Capitan Mocellini. (A discussion of ponton bridges and the great weights present with modern armies. Various methods of reinforcing and strengthening the bridges by improvised means is discussed. Based largely on German regulations.)

- (6) PROFILAXIS MENTAL, COMO COMPLEMENTO DE LA QUININIZACION EN LA LUCHA ANTIPALUDICA EN EL MILITAR. [Mental prophylaxis, as a complement to quinine in the antimalarial battle in the military forces.] Lopez. (A method of education used in the education of the ranks in malaria control and the spreading of this instruction to the civil population in affected zones. Also policy of short service

Periodical Literature—Catalog

in malaria districts and transfer of infected individuals.)

(7) OPERACIONES COMBINADAS.—El ataque y la defensa de costas. Las expediciones marítimas. [Combined operations.—Attack and defense of seacoasts. Maritime expeditions.] Capitán Yaben. (A study of the strategy of combined operations and the powerful influence of sea power on overseas expeditions. Covered largely by historical examples, chiefly Wellington's Peninsular Campaign, 1808-1813.)

(8) LA EXPLORACION AÉREA. [Aerial observation.] (XI) Capitán von Pflüger. (This installment deals with the development of anti-aircraft defense during the War 1914-1918, both in method and matériel and also the extension of the theater of operations to include the major parts of nations. Recent developments, terrestrial and aerial, in anti-aircraft defense are described.)

(9) EL FUTURO.—CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LA ACCIÓN TÁCTICA ACTUAL Y EMPLEO DE LAS DIVERSAS ARMAS EN LA BATALLA. [The future. Characteristics of the present tactical employment and the use of the different arms in battle.] Coronel Pagano. (Treats of the cooperation within modern armies, the loose extended formations, formation in depth, the employment of reserves, the fire fight, the assault, supporting fires, morale and the detailed employment of supporting arms including tanks, gas, and aviation.)

(10) DE L'ÉCOLE DES PONTS. [From the School of Bridges.] Translation from the French by Teniente Joubert. (A technical analysis of the action of wind, current, rudder, oars, etc., in crossing streams; with a discussion of cable and flying ferries.)

June 1930

(11) PUENTES REGLAMENTARIOS.—NUEVO SISTEMA DE CONSTRUCCIÓN A VIGUETA CONTINUA. [Regulation bridges. New system of construction by continuous beams.] (I) Capitán Mocellini. (A discussion from the engineer viewpoint of the construction of ponton bridges. Gives the advantage of the system of continuous beams.)

(12) OPERACIONES COMBINADAS.—El ataque y la defensa de costas y las expediciones marítimas. [Combined operations. Attack and defense of seacoasts. Maritime expeditions.] (II) Capitán Yaben. (A continued article dealing with the attack and defense of seacoasts. Gives as historical example, a description of the Dardanelles campaign.)

(13) LA EXPLORACION AÉREA. [Aerial observation.] (XII) Capitán von Pflüger. (A continued article dealing with aerial tactics.)

(14) EL FUTURO.—CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LA ACCIÓN TÁCTICA ACTUAL Y EMPLEO DE LAS DIVERSAS ARMAS EN LA BATALLA. [The future. Characteristics of the present tactical employment and the use of the different arms in battle.] (II) Coronel Pagano. (A continued article dealing with the characteristics of the different arms and their employment in battle. Stresses the principles of cooperation, fire, movement and shock action.)

(15) INFORME SOBRE MODIFICACIONES INTRODUCIDAS EN EL RECLUTAMIENTO DE LOS OFICIALES DE ESTADO MAYOR. [Information on modifications introduced in selecting officers for the General Staff (Italy).] Teniente-coronel Gras. (Gives the methods of selecting officers for the General Staff of the Italian Army. These officers are selected from the grade of captain and the field grades. To be eligible an officer must have commanded satisfactorily, for at least two years, a unit of his branch.)

(16) DE L'ÉCOLE DES PONTS. [From the school of Bridges.] (II) Translation from the French by Teniente Joubert. (A continued article dealing with the methods of crossing streams by means of ponton bridges and crafts. Gives methods of building ponton bridges. Taken from the French regulations.)

July 1930

(17) ELEMENTOS PARA EL CÁLCULO DE VIGAS. [Elements used in calculation of girders (strength) and piles for certain types of bridges.] Teniente Orona. (Discusses mathematical formulae to be added to the existing regulations on the construction of bridges.)

(18) OPERACIONES COMBINADAS. [Combined operations.] (III) Capitán Yaben. (This continued article, on the attack and defense of seacoasts and naval landing expeditions, herein discusses the operations of the British and French fleets in the bombardment of Chagakh-Bosphorus and Kilid-Bahr, the result being Admiral De Robeck, British, changing his plans. The divergences of opinion between General Hamilton and the British admiral are referred to, and Liman von Sander's preparations for the forthcoming land attack against Gallipoli. The article, to be continued, gives the final plans for the disembarkation of the land forces on April 25, and the plans of the naval commander.)

(19) LA EXPLORACION AÉREA. [Aerial observation.] (XIII) Capitán von Pflüger. (A continued article. Gives certain functions of the anti-aircraft artillery and discusses briefly the three zones of operation of such artillery, the distribution of anti-aircraft forces and matériel with the advance forces, with the service of supply and with the base zones. Special phases are touched upon—use and employment of anti-aircraft artillery with marching columns, with troops cantoned, and with those in bivouac.)

(20) SOBRE ESTRATEGIA. [On strategy.] Mariscal Moltke. (Brief discussion of strategy in general terms, what it consists of, viz, the art of working under the pressure of the most difficult conditions.)

(21) ASPECTOS PRESUMIBLES DE LA GUERRA FUTURA. [Probable aspects of the war of the future.] Coronel Pagano. (See abstract, page 97)

August 1930

(22) COMPARACION ENTRE LA I. PARTE DEL NUEVO REGLAMENTO DE FORTIFICACION Y LA CORRESPONDIENTE DEL ANTERIOR. [Comparison between Part I of the new regulation for fortification and the corresponding part of the old.] Mayor Berretta. (These new regulations incorporate modifications brought out by the World War, as echelonment in depth, camouflage, obstacles, observation posts, deep dugouts, etc. Added is a section on field fortification for mountain warfare. The previous regulations were under date of 1914.)

(23) SOBRE LA ORGANIZACION DE LOS MATERIALES DE ARTILLERIA ACTUALES. [On the organization of present artillery matériel.] Capitán Corti. (A discussion of the conflict between power and mobility; velocities, operation, mounts, etc.)

(24) LA DEFENSA ANTIAÉREA (D.A.A.). [Anti-aircraft defense.] Capitán von Pflüger. (A continued article discussing principles of anti-aircraft defense.)

(25) OPERACIONES COMBINADAS. [Combined operations.] (IV) Capitán Yaben. (Monograph on Gallipoli landings of 25-26 April 1915. With map of Gulf of Riga instead of Gallipoli.)

22—REVISTA MILITAR (Argentina) August 1930 (continued)

- (26) ELEMENTOS PARA EL CÁLCULO DE PILOTES. [Elements for the calculation of pilots.] Teniente Orona. (Discussion of loads and stresses on improvised bridges from engineer viewpoint.)

23—REVUE MILITAIRE FRANCAISE (France) June 1930

- (1) DU CARACTÈRE. [Character.] Commandant de Gaulle. (A discussion of the vital place of character in the French Army and its leaders. "In the rough school of character, the military profession will find still intact its faith and its pride.")
- (2) LES OPÉRATIONS AU MAROC. [Operations in Morocco.] (II) Lieutenant-colonel de Boisboissel. (A description of organization and tactics suitable for military operations in Morocco; discusses the "mobile group" and its tactics; camps; permanent posts; defensive works.)
- (3) LA MOTORISATION DANS L'ARMÉE DES ETATS-UNIS. [Motorization in the United States Army.] (II) Capitaine Cammas. (A description of the development of mechanization and motorization in the American Army; the author concludes that the United States and Great Britain [particularly the latter] are leading the way in experimentation in this field.)
- (4) LA 1RE ARMÉE FRANCAISE À LA BATAILLE DE LA SEIGNE. [The First French Army in the Battle of the Seigne. (3 maps)] Commandant Thierry d'Argenlieu. (A description of the part in the final Allied offensive played by the army of General Debeney, on the left of the French armies, October 17-30, 1918.)
- (5) L'ARMÉE ESPAGNOLE DU MAROC. [The Spanish Army of Morocco.] (II) Capitaine Tourret. (A description of the extent of Spain's military effort in Spanish Africa, and of the Spanish forces of occupation, some 75,000 men.)

July 1930

- (6) LA CAMPAGNE DU 1ER CORPS EN BELGIQUE. [The campaign of the I Corps in Belgium.] (I) Commandant Larcher. (The campaign of the I Corps of the French Fifth Army in Belgium during August, 1914, is particularly interesting, because it was placed on a flank and was charged frequently with independent missions and hence operated like an independent corps. Diverse and unforeseen situations forced constant adaptations to circumstances and the execution of very difficult maneuvers in the presence of the enemy. This short campaign offers much that is worthy of study as a good example of the war of movement. This installment covers: Mobilization and concentration of the I Corps, 2-10 August, 1914. The I Corps on the Meuse between Mezières and Givet, 10-13 August, 1914. The I Corps in the region of Philippeville, 13-15 August, 1914.)
- (7) LES OPÉRATIONS AU MAROC. [Operations in Morocco.] (III) Lieutenant-colonel de Boisboissel. (The functioning of the services in a mobile force: Signal communications, supply, evacuation, transportation. Establishment and maintenance of a base. Means utilized to supply a mobile unit. Distribution of rations. Service of supply. Medical service. Veterinary service. Postal service. The General Staff of a mobile unit, its composition and functions. Table of organization for a typical Moroccan battalion. Ammunition supply table.)

- (8) RÉFLEXIONS SUR LE RÉGLEMENT ANGLAIS DE 1929. [Reflections on the English regulations of 1929.] Capitaine Morel. (Comments concerning the English Field Service Regulations of 1929, Vol. II, Operations. These replace the regulations of 1924, which replaced the provisional regulations of 1920. He notes that this rapid succession without any war experience or change of military organization indicates a progressive evolution of doctrine. He points out a change in form, the later regulations being much abbreviated by references to the regulations for particular arms. He comments on the statement of British Military Policy, and how it very frankly negatives the pacifist Kellogg Pact. He discusses the emphasis put upon mobility and upon mechanization, and remarks that the English may again revolutionize the Art of War as their archers did once before.)

- (9) UNE ÉTUDE DE GUERRE DE MONTAGNE EN AFRIQUE DU NORD. [A study of mountain warfare in Northern Africa. (Map)] (I) Commandant Peyronnet & Capitaine Jousse. (A brief historical narrative of the operations around Médéa (1830-1840), especially the more important attacks at Mouzaia by Marshal Valée in 1840. I. Chronological resume. II. General observations; why the French went to Médéa, why they did not remain, why they always passed through the defile at Mouzaia. III. Operations in May, 1840. The second part will compare the maneuvers in the same region made in 1929, exemplifying modern attack methods.)
- (10) MONTHYON. (Sketches and map) (I) Capitaine Michel. (Monthyon, an episode in the battle on the Ourcq, 5-6 Sept., 1914, was a meeting engagement. The author says that peace time study places too much emphasis on offensive or defensive position warfare, and neglects meeting engagements. The French 55th Inf. Div. was a typical reserve organization much like those that will have to be used in any future war. Their heroic sacrifice prepared the way for the decisive victory that followed, when after a demoralizing retreat, the French turned and defeated a bold and over-confident enemy, 8-9 Sept., turning back the Germans at the Aisne. The sudden changes and unforeseen conditions in a meeting engagement are illustrated at Monthyon.)

August 1930

- (11) LA CAMPAGNE DU 1ER CORPS EN BELGIQUE. [The campaign of the I Corps in Belgium.] (II) Commandant Larcher. (A continuation of an article begun in the July number and covers the operations from 15-22 August, 1914.)
- (12) L'AVIATION DE BOMBARDEMENT. [Bombardment aviation.] Colonel Aubert. (A discussion of some of the present problems of bombardment aviation.)
- (13) LA CAMPAGNE DU CAMEROON. [The Kameroun campaign.] (I) Capitaine Girard. (The first of a series of articles on the campaign in the Kamerouns [Africa] August, 1914-February 1916.)
- (14) UNE ÉTUDE DE GUERRE DE MONTAGNE EN AFRIQUE DU NORD. [A study of mountain warfare in Northern Africa.] (II) Commandant Peyronnet and Capitaine Jousse. (A description of a maneuver in April 1929 and a comparison with operations against an enemy in 1830-1840 on the same terrain.)
- (15) UN COMBAT DE RENCONTRE. MONTHYON. [A meeting engagement: Monthyon.] (II) Capitaine Michel. (Continuation of the

description of the operations of the 55th Division [French] on 5-6 September 1914.)

32—INFANTRY JOURNAL

July 1930

- (1) TRAINING FOR AN INFANTRY DIVISION. Major General Hagood
- (2) THE CELIBATE MILITARY COMMUNICATION. Pratt
- (3) THE NEW GERMAN INFANTRY SCHOOL. Captain Hones
- (4) THE MANEUVERS IN THE VIII CORPS AREA, MAY 6-10, 1930. Captain Partridge
- (5) REORGANIZATION OF DIVISIONAL INFANTRY
- (6) MILITARY PROCEDURE: LEADERSHIP. Major General Peyton

August 1930

- (7) PANIC. Lieutenant General Altrock
- (8) FUTURE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COAST ARTILLERY CORPS. General Summerall
- (9) NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST. Captain Winton
- (10) REORGANIZATION OF INFANTRY. Major Bradley
- (11) THE ARMY AND THE PHILIPPINES. Major Johnson
- (12) JOSHUA AND THE PRINCIPLES OF WAR. Lieutenant Doty

September 1930

- (13) FIGHTING SPIRIT. Major General Parker
- (14) III CORPS AREA COMMAND POST EXERCISE. (Fort George G. Meade—5-19 July, 1930). Colonel Conklin
- (15) THE THIRD CORPS AREA C.P.X. COMMUNICATIONS. Major General Gibbs
- (16) COMMAND POST EXERCISES
- (17) AIR MECHANIZATION. Brigadier General Elzinge
- (18) EXTRA DUTY DOUGHBOYS. Captain Ball
- (19) ON THE RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS. Lieutenant Colonel Davis
- (20) GENERAL SHERMAN ON SUPPLY VERSUS MOBILITY. Lieutenant Ennis
- (21) MILITARY PROCEDURE: MILITARY DISCIPLINE. Major General Peyton

34—REVUE D'INFANTERIE (France)

June 1930

- (1) QUELQUES RÉFLEXIONS AU SUJET DE DEUX ARTICLES RÉCÉMENT PARUS DANS LA "REVUE D'INFANTERIE." [Some thoughts on two articles recently published in the *Revue d'Infanterie*.] Général Barlatier. (Reviews two articles in former numbers: one stating artillery support for the infantry usually not forthcoming when needed, and the other showing reason why, viz., by the time the artillery gets a call for fire they do not know where the infantry lines are. Author's conclusion: Improve communications; radio probably the answer.)
- (2) CONFÉRENCE D'OUVERTURE DU COURS PRATIQUE DE TIRS POUR OFFICIERS SUPÉRIEURS. [Opening conferences of the course in combat practice for field officers.] Colonel B. (1. Stresses fire power of unit more important than individual skill; 2. Requires more attention to the automatic rifle and machine gun, the coming infantry weapons; 3. Discusses safety rules for problems involving ball ammunition, and emphasizes necessity for firing through gaps and intervals.)
- (3) ORGUEIL DE L'INFANTERIE. [Infantry's pride.] Capitaine Morel. (An eulogy on infantry.)
- (4) LE RAVITAILLEMENT EN MUNITIONS DANS L'ARTILLERIE. [Artillery ammunition supply.] Lieutenant Colonel Aublet. (In the World

War the idea of unlimited ammunition supply was implanted. Brief outline of the various plans of supply from 1914 to 1918 and a quotation of several daily expenditures of 75-mm shells during certain battles. Then considers ammunition now on hand [1930], rate of probable manufacture, methods of supply in the field and then concludes "that all, especially the infantry, must be trained to only call for artillery fire when it is absolutely essential.")

July 1930

- (5) BUGEAUD, OFFICIER D'INFANTERIE. [Bugeaud, an infantry officer.] Colonel Grasset. (A very readable account of the earlier military career of Marshal Bugeaud. It covers the period from his enlistment in the Grenadier Guards as a private in 1804, to the fall of Napoleon in 1815 when Bugeaud had reached the grade of colonel. The experiences of this young infantry officer in the campaigns in the Spanish peninsula are of special interest.)
- (6) LA LIAISON INFANTRIE-ARTILLERIE. [Infantry-artillery liaison.] Général Challeat. (A continuation of a discussion on the value and practicability of radio telephone for battle communication and of the relation between artillery and infantry weapons for close direct support.)
- (7) ESPRIT DE FINESSE ET COMMANDEMENT. [The fine art of command.] Capitaine Morel. (A study of the psychology of command.)
- (8) OPÉRATIONS DE MONTAGNE EN ORIENT. [Mountain operations in the Balkans.] Colonel Lauth. (A discussion of mountain fighting in general with special reference to the operation based on Salonika in Macedonia and Albania in 1916-1917. An excellent article, illustrated with many diagrams and photographs.)
- (9) LE NOUVEAU MATÉRIEL RADIO-ELECTRIQUE DE L'INFANTRIE. [New infantry radio equipment.] Lieutenant-colonel Bedoura. (A description of the new short-wave portable sets R-11 and E-R 17.)
- (10) LA DÉFENSE DE L'OISE PAR LE 228^e RÉGIMENT D'INFANTRIE LES 28 ET 29 AOÛT 1914. [The defense of the Oise by the 228th Infantry, 28-29 August, 1914.] (I) Capitaine Minart. (A detailed account of a rear guard and defensive action by a part of the French 53d Division on the left flank of the French V Army during a part of the retreat toward the Marne. Several maps and sketches.)
- (11) NOTE SUR L'ÉVOLUTION DES IDÉES ET LES TRANSFORMATIONS DE L'ARMEMENT DE L'INFANTRIE ET DE L'ARTILLERIE AU COURS DU XVIII^e SIÈCLE. [Note on the evolution of ideas and the transformations of infantry and artillery armaments during the XVIII century.] Commandant Paquier. (A historical study of interest to anyone tracing the development of infantry and artillery organization and armament.)

August 1930

- (12) LE FEU DE L'INFANTRIE.—LA BASE DE FEUX. [Infantry fire.—Fires of close support.] Lieutenant-colonel Besnard. (An excellent discussion of the French conception of a "base de feux" or close supporting fires by infantry weapons for an attacking echelon.)
- (13) L'INSTRUCTION DU SOLDAT EN VUE DU COMBAT. [Instruction of the soldier in preparation for combat.] Commandant Guigues. (An outline of methods for conducting tactical instruction for individuals and for the small units.)
- (14) LA DÉFENSE DE L'OISE PAR LE 228^e RÉGIMENT D'INFANTRIE, LES 28 ET 29 AOÛT 1914.

34—REVUE D'INFANTERIE (France) August 1930 (continued)

[The defense of the Oise by the 228th Infantry, 28-29 August, 1914.] (II) Capitaine Minart. (A continuation of the account begun the previous month.)

35—ROYAL TANK CORPS JOURNAL (Great Britain)

July 1930

- (1) A NEW FRENCH ARMoured CAR. Major Heigl

August 1930

- (2) THOUGHTS ON TANKS: THE PROBLEM OF TANKS IN INDIA. Captain Butler

September 1930

- (3) TANK TACTICS

36—CAVALRY JOURNAL

July 1930

- (1) MOTORIZATION AND MECHANIZATION IN THE CAVALRY. Major Patton
- (2) CAVALRY—INFANTRY MANEUVERS, 1930. Major Coulter
- (3) THE CAVALRY COMBAT AT JAROSLAVICE. Colonel Vidale
- (4) ARMORED CARS IN THE CAVALRY MANEUVERS. Major McGuire
- (5) TACTICS OF A MECHANIZED FORCE. Lieutenant Colonel Edmunds

37—CAVALRY JOURNAL (Great Britain)

July 1930

- (1) THE NAPOLEONIC CAVALRY AND ITS LEADERS. Captain Sheppard

38—REVUE DE CAVALERIE (France)

July-August 1930

- (1) LA CAVALERIE FRANCAISE LA VEILLE DE LA BATAILLE DES ARDENNES. [The French cavalry at the beginning of the Battle of Ardenne.] (II) Lieutenant-colonel Pugins. (The 9th Cavalry Division on 21 August 1914. Messages, sketches, dispositions. Reconnaissance and discovery of enemy cavalry.)
- (2) TRADITION ET PROGRES. [Tradition and progress.] (II) Commandant d'Amonville. (Discussion of supply, armament, motorization of firepower, etc. Parallel to many other similar discussions. Nothing new proposed as far as U.S. Cavalry is concerned.)
- (3) LA CAVALERIE MODERNE. ETUDES TACTIQUES (VI). Le Service de Santé de la D.C. moderne. [Modern cavalry. Tactical studies. VI. Medical service of the modern cavalry division.] Lieutenant-colonel Schneider & Commandant Petit. (Discusses organization, offensive combat, and medical dispositions, using illustrative problem.)
- (4) EMPLOI TACTIQUE DES TRANSMISSIONS DANS LA D.C. [Tactical employment of means of communication in the cavalry division.] Capitaine Denardou. (Discusses radio, telephones, etc., installations and use, in the periods of movement and of combat, offensive and defensive.)

39—COAST ARTILLERY JOURNAL

July 1930

- (1) ADDRESS TO GRADUATES. General Summerall and Major General Gulick
- (2) THE ROLE OF THE ARMY IN THE WINNING OF THE WEST. Colonel Vestal

August 1930

- (3) JOINT ARMY AND NAVY ACTION IN COAST DEFENSE. Captain Puleston

September 1930

- (4) ARMY PUBLICITY AND THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICE JOURNALS. General Summerall
- (5) COORDINATION OF OUR NATIONAL STRENGTH. Colonel Vestal
- (6) THE RESERVE COMPONENT. Lieutenant Colonel Evans
- (7) STRATEGIC CHINA. Captain Betts

40—FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL

July-August 1930

- (1) OHIO STATE PENITENTIARY FIRE. THE PART PLAYED BY SOME FIELD ARTILLERYMEN
- (2) THE HOOVER WAR LIBRARY AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY. Lutz
- (3) PACK ARTILLERY

September-October 1930

- (4) THE NEW TR 430-85, GUNNERY. Major Helmick
- (5) INFANTRY-ARTILLERY LIAISON IN COMBAT. Major Jones

41—JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY (Great Britain)

July 1930

- (1) THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE. Major Hogg
- (2) THE INFLUENCE OF THE CONSTANT TACTICAL FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WAR. Colonel Fuller
- (3) ARTILLERY SUPPORT OF PIQUETS IN MOUNTAIN WARFARE. Captain Kennelly

42—REVUE D'ARTILLERIE (France)

June 1930

- (1) ETUDE SUR UN CAS CONCRET DE L'EMPLOI DE L'ARTILLERIE DANS UNE ATTAQUE. [Illustrative problem on the employment of artillery in the attack.] (V) (See abstract, page 96)
- (2) L'ARTILLERIE DANS L'OFFENSIVE EN GUERRE DE POSITION. [Artillery in the offensive in stabilized warfare. Method of attack by one army on a narrow front. Battle of Riga, 1 Sept. 1917. (By Colonel Bruchmuller, translated into the French by Major Brunet and Captain Aizier)] (VI) (See abstract, page 89)

July 1930

- (3) ETUDE SUR UN CAS CONCRET DE L'EMPLOI DE L'ARTILLERIE DANS UNE ATTAQUE. [Illustrative problem on the employment of artillery in the attack.] (VI) (See abstract, page 96)
- (4) L'ARTILLERIE DANS L'OFFENSIVE EN GUERRE DE POSITION. [Artillery in the offensive in stabilized warfare. (By Colonel Bruchmuller, translated into the French by Major Brunet and Captain Aizier)] (VII)

44—MILITARY ENGINEER

July-August 1930

- (1) THE CONFEDERATE ENGINEERS. (I) Major Robinson
- (2) WITH THE WHITE ARMY IN SIBERIA. Kronberg
- (3) THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE. Lieutenant Colonel Johnson
- (4) MECHANIZATION *versus* MOTORIZATION. Captain Lyons
- (5) THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY SEARCHLIGHTS. Captain Kohloss

September-October 1930

- (6) ORIGIN OF THE ENGINEER INSIGNIA. Brigadier General Harts
- (7) THE CONFEDERATE ENGINEERS. (II) Major Robinson
- (8) A SURVEY OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK. Major Sander

- (9) COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING IN THE ARMY. Major General Gibbs
- (10) TRAINING ROYAL ENGINEER FIELD COMPANIES. Lieutenant Colonel Chenevix-Trench
- (11) BENEDICT ARNOLD, TRAITOR. Lieutenant Peckham

45—ROYAL ENGINEERS JOURNAL (Great Britain)

June 1930

- (1) THE PROBLEM OF THE LAST 800 YARDS. Brigadier Fuller
- (2) DEFENSE AGAINST GAS. Captain Dunlop
- (3) THE GERMAN ENGINEER AND PIONEER CORPS. (I) Colonel Addison
- (4) THE ORDNANCE SURVEY IN RELATION TO WAR [MAPPING]. Brigadier Jack
- (5) THE INTERPRETATION OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHS. Captain Duff
- (6) SOME SIDELIGHTS ON IRAQ'S PROBLEMS

September 1930

- (7) THE GERMAN ENGINEER AND PIONEER CORPS. (II) Colonel Addison
- (8) A SUBALTERN IN THE INDIAN MUTINY. Lieutenant Thackeray
- (9) BRIDGING ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA. Colonel Haswell
- (10) SOME R.E. PROBLEMS IN AIR DEFENCE. Captain Perowne

46—SIGNAL CORPS BULLETIN

July-August 1930

- (1) THE INFLUENCE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION ON THE CONDUCT OF WAR. Major General Gibbs

47—QUARTERMASTER REVIEW

July-August 1930

- (1) POWER SUPPLY. Insull
- (2) COULD OUR FIELD RATION BE IMPROVED? Captain Willkie
- (3) THE FRENCH SUPPLY SYSTEM—THEATER OF OPERATIONS, 1914-1918. (II) Major Rowe

September-October 1930
(Remount Number)

- (4) APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OF STAFF (MAJOR GENERAL MCARTHUR). [Record and photograph]
- (5) THE FRENCH SUPPLY SYSTEM—THEATER OF OPERATIONS, 1914-1918. (III) Major Rowe

48—REMOUNT

July-August 1930

- (1) THE CAVALRY SCHOOL, FORT RILEY, KANSAS. Lieutenant Colonel Scott

49—SPEEDOMETER

August 1930

- (1) STANDARDIZATION OF MILITARY MOTOR TRANSPORTATION. Colonel Stayer
- (2) NEW MANUAL ON MOTORS IN FIELD SERVICE
- (3) HIGH SPEED MOTORIZED TROOPS PRESENT PROBLEM FOR ARTILLERY. Major Barnes

51—MILITARY SURGEON

August 1930

- (1) THE USE OF TEAR GAS IN MANEUVERS. Lieutenant Colonel Gibson
- (2) THE GENERAL MEDICAL BOARD IN THE WORLD WAR. Brigadier General Kean

September 1930

- (3) THE EVACUATION OF WOUNDED FROM CAVALRY COMMANDS. Major Williams

52—ARMY ORDNANCE

July-August 1930

- (1) FUNDAMENTALS OF INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION. Payne
- (2) IS MECHANIZATION EXPENSIVE? Captain Christmas
- (3) MODERN THOUGHT IN DIVISION ARTILLERY: A DESCRIPTION OF THE LIGHT FIELD GUN CARRIAGE, T2. Captain Goebert

September-October 1930

- (4) INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION IN GERMANY. A MILITARY SUPPLY SYSTEM BEFORE AND DURING THE WORLD WAR. Captain Warlimont

53—CHEMICAL WARFARE

August-September 1930

- (1) CHEMICAL WARFARE TRAINING IN THE ARMY. Major Porter

54—INFORMATION BULLETIN (Navy Department)

June 1930

- (1) COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES

July 1930

- (2) THEORIES OF STRATEGY [NAVAL]. Admiral Castex, French Navy. [Book review by Captain Groos, German Navy]

August 1930

- (3) GERMAN SUBMARINE OPERATIONS. Captain Luppe

55—NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS

July 1930

- (1) PUNISHMENTS HUMANIZED. Lieutenant Minckler
- (2) TSUSHIMA AND JUTLAND. Lieutenant Welch
- (3) THE BATTLE AT BLANC MONT. Captain Swett [Discussion of Colonel Otto's book, same title.]

August 1930

- (4) THE NAVY AS AN INDIAN FIGHTER. Colonel Brandt
- (5) THE GENERAL BOARD OF THE NAVY. Butler
- (6) U.S. SUBMARINES IN THE WAR ZONE. Lieutenant Cope

September 1930

- (7) THE EXERCISE OF COMMAND AFLOAT. Captain Freeman
- (8) THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN. Lieutenant Commander Wentworth
- (9) HOW PEACE? Lieutenant Commander Gatch
- (10) SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA BE CHANGED. Lieutenant Commander Bryant

56—MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

June 1930

- (1) THE DEVELOPMENT OF HAITI DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR. Brigadier General Russell

67—CURRENT HISTORY

September 1930

- (1) ORIGINS OF THE WORLD WAR: I—An important admission by Poincaré. By v.Wegerer; II—Documentary proof of the Allies war plans before 1914. By Margold
- (2) KURDS' REVOLT AGAINST TURKEY. Lybber
- (3) CHINESE REBELS' CAPTURE OF CHANGSHA. Quigley

70—FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION: INFORMATION SERVICE

9 July 1930

- (1) THE UNITED STATES AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. [I—American cooperation with the League Conference System (9 articles); II—The United States and the pacific settlement of disputes (6 articles); III—The United States and sanctions (5 articles)]

71—ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (Great Britain)

26 July 1930

- (1) THE TRANSITION FROM HORSE TO HORSE-POWER: THE MECHANIZED BRITISH ARMY—MECHANIZED INFANTRY, CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, AND SUPPLY COLUMNS

20 September 1930

- (2) ILLUSTRATIONS: INFANTRY TANKETTES IN ACTION

74—LITERARY DIGEST

26 July 1930

- (1) FRANCO-ITALIAN WAR AND PEACE MANEUVERS

77—NATIONAL REPUBLIC

September 1930

- (1) SOVIET MILITARY PLANS

October 1930

- (2) WHAT THE WAR COST US (Editorial)

79—REVIEW OF REVIEWS

July 1930

- (1) ALCATRAZ—COMMON SENSE PRISON. Martin

August 1930

- (2) THE MAKING OF A NAVAL OFFICER. Lieutenant Miller

81—TIME

8 September 1930

- (1) FRANCE: QUALITY ARMY. (War Minister Maginot's army plans)

15 September 1930

- (2) WAR GAMES

83—WORLD'S WORK

August 1930

- (1) FALSTAFF GOES TO WAR. THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN LAUTERBACH. (War raids of the cruiser *Emden*) Thomas

September 1930

- (2) SECRETARY HURLEY—TRAINING FOR WAR, AIMING FOR PEACE. Joslin

85—ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

July 1930

- (1) ECONOMICS OF WORLD PEACE: I—Population growth and migration of peoples (3 articles); II—International transportation and communication (4 articles); III—Foreign investments (3 articles); IV—Competition for raw materials (5 articles); V—Commercial policies and tariffs (4 articles); VI—An American economic policy (4 articles); Appendix—Economic tendencies affecting the peace of the world; Supplement—Foreign land problems (8 articles).

93—AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

July 1930

- (1) GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE'S HORSE SUPPLY. 1862-1865

100—NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

September 1930

- (1) THE UNEXPLORED PHILIPPINES FROM THE AIR. Lieutenant Goddard

102—AMERICAN MERCURY

August 1930

- (1) TAPS FOR THE CAVALRY. Lewis
- (2) FIRST PAGE STUFF: 1918. Tompkins

September 1930

- (3) UNCLE SAM IN SIBERIA. Russell
- (4) MILITARY SERVICE BY AMERICAN CITIZENS IN FOREIGN ARMIES. Meyer

October 1930

- (5) THE STUDY OF WAR. [A calling in question of the value of the study of military history.] Burns

103—ATLANTIC MONTHLY

September 1930

- (1) OUR NAVY UNDER THE LONDON TREATY. Lieutenant Talbot

October 1930

- (2) THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, AUGUST 4, 1914. Box

104—COLLIER'S

12 July 1930

- (1) LUDENDORF'S LAST CARD: THE CLIMAX OF THE WORLD WAR. Churchill

105—COSMOPOLITAN

September 1930

- (1) LETTERS OF THE WILSONS' SOCIAL SECRETARY. Helm

October 1930

- (2) WHEN WOODROW WILSON BEGAN TO BREAK. Helm

107—FORUM

October 1930

- (1) ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM—THE MAKINGS OF THE NEXT WAR. Buell

110—LIBERTY

9 August 1930

- (1) MOTHERS LOOK AT WAR. (Some Gold Star viewpoints on fighting and pacifism) Robinson

112—NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE

21 September 1930

- (1) ARNOLD AND ANDRE: TREASON'S TRAGEDY. Duffus

115—SATURDAY EVENING POST

9 August 1930

- (1) MY WAR DIARY. (I) Mussolini

23 August 1930

- (2) MY WAR DIARY (II) Mussolini

20 September 1930

- (3) THE AMERICAN "EMPIRE." (I) Hard

11 October 1930

- (4) THE AMERICAN "EMPIRE." (II) Hard

Section 5 SUBJECT INDEX

to
Catalog of Selected Periodical Articles

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Subsection A—Index to Military Subjects.....	76
Subsection B—Index to Subjects of Collateral Professional Interest.....	86

EXPLANATION

(See also Explanation—Directions for Use, page 61)

GENERAL.—This section constitutes the subject index to the selected periodical articles which are cataloged in Section 4 (page 65). The purpose of this index is to enable the ready finding of all periodical articles, on any particular subject, which have been published during the current quarter. As indicated by the above table of contents this index is divided into two parts:

(1) *Subsection A* indexes, under appropriate subject headings, all articles pertaining to *military* (and naval) matters. These articles are selected from all periodicals received by the Library—general magazines as well as the professional ones.

(2) *Subsection B* similarly indexes articles which, while not of strictly military bearing, are of collateral *professional* interest. The articles in this category, however, are confined to those appearing in military and naval periodicals because such magazines are not indexed in any periodical-index publications issued commercially. For the greater number of articles in this category appearing in general (non-military) magazines the appropriate periodical indexes in the Library should be consulted. [These are listed in LIBRARY BULLETIN No. 1.]

SUBSECTION A—MILITARY SUBJECTS.—In this category the subject headings are arranged, alphabetically, according to the Library system of subject-indexing books and periodicals. All military subjects are grouped under certain main headings and these, in turn, are divided into subheadings pertaining to the major group. Therefore, in locating periodical articles on military subjects, they should be looked for under the following main headings:

<p>ARMIES [Of the world] [General subjects]</p> <p>ARMIES UNITED STATES [Other countries similarly]</p> <p>ARMS AND SERVICES</p> <p>ARMS AND SERVICES INFANTRY [Other branches similarly]</p> <p>ARMS AND SERVICES INFANTRY UNITED STATES [Other countries similarly. For topics peculiar to an individual country]</p> <p>AUXILIARY MILITARY FORCES [General. Includes such elements as: CMTG; Constabularies; National Guard; Reserves; ROTC; etc.]</p> <p>AUXILIARY MILITARY FORCES UNITED STATES [Other countries similarly]</p> <p>FIELD FORCES</p> <p>FIELD FORCES ADMINISTRATION</p> <p>FIELD FORCES ART OF WAR</p> <p>FIELD FORCES LARGE UNITS</p> <p>FIELD FORCES TACTICS OPERATIONS COMBAT</p> <p>HISTORY MILITARY-NAVAL [Confined to general subjects; includes military biography and military geography, general]</p>	<p>HISTORY MILITARY-NAVAL UNITED STATES [Includes military biography and military geography. Other countries similarly]</p> <p>JOINT FORCES IN CAMPAIGN [Joint military operations in war; Armies, Navies (and Air Forces).]</p> <p>NATIONAL FORCES ARMIES NAVIES AIR FORCES [General subjects; peace time]</p> <p>NATIONAL FORCES UNITED STATES [Other countries similarly]</p> <p>NAVIES</p> <p>NAVIES UNITED STATES [Other countries similarly]</p> <p>TECHNOLOGY, MILITARY [General subjects]</p> <p>TECHNOLOGY, MILITARY AERONAUTICS [Similarly for: Automotive; Buildings Construction Grounds; Chemicals Gas; Engineering; General supplies; Medical; Meteorology; Ordnance; Photography; Signals; Vessels; Veterinary.]</p> <p>WAR PEACE</p> <p>WARS [Includes all wars]</p>
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Most military material, to the professional mind, will fall readily under one of the main headings listed. However, to provide for ready finding of *any* military subject, there is published a Supplement to this issue of the RCMW which contains an Alphabetic List of Military Terms in common use, with specifications as to where such material is located in the subject index. This Supplement, obtainable on request, will not be republished and should be retained for reference purposes by those who desire this information.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—In looking up a military subject, select the appropriate main heading and find this in Subsection A. Or, consult the definite term desired, in the Supplement which will direct to the appropriate heading in Subsection A, under which printed articles are entered.

If the subject matter is non-military in character, consult Subsection B, under appropriate headings.

ENTRIES.—Most material is entered under several subject headings; to avoid the necessity of printing many times the full data of an article, these are covered only once, completely, in the Catalog (Section 4).

The entry under a subject heading gives only the short title of the article with reference numbers to the Catalog for full data. The figure in **boldface** is the identifying index number of the periodical; that (in curves) following the colon, is the serial number of the particular article in that periodical. The procedure then:

(1) With the **index number** in mind, turn to the Catalog (page 63) and find the name of the periodical and page number of cataloged articles therefrom;

(2) On the latter page, the particular article is established by the serial number.

Subsection A Index to Military Subjects

ARMIES A

SEE ALSO:

Armies . . . Name of country;
Arms and Services;
Auxiliary Military Forces (National Guard,
ROTC, Reserves, etc.);
Field Forces;
Technology, Military.

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The service character. 4:(2)

War games. 81:(2)

Military law

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Modern principles of home defence. 12:(3)

The service character. 4:(2)

The soldier-mechanic: A problem of the times.

4:(10)

Grundlagen staatlicher Wehrpolitik. 17:(4)

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17:(5)

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23:(3)

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The soldier-mechanic: A problem of the times. 4:(10)

Schools, Army Education

The training of the Army officer. 7:(11)

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The principles of training. 8:(5)

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The war in Militaria. 4:(9)

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ARMIES Italy

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Abstract topics—General and special

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ARMIES Turkey

Abstract topics—General and special

Turquia.—Su dictadura, su política y su ejército. 6:(7)

ARMIES United States

SEE ALSO:

Arms and Services;

Auxiliary Military Forces US (for National Guard, Reserves, ROTC, CMTC, etc.);

Field Forces;

Technology, Military.

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Section 6

ABSTRACTS OF FOREIGN-LANGUAGE ARTICLES

EXPLANATION

The entries from foreign-language periodicals in the Catalog of Selected Periodical Articles (Section 4) include concise digests of the articles. Section 6, within the limitations of available facilities, translates in full or abstracts a few of the more important of such articles.

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FILSCHER, Oberst, German Army.—**Antitank defense by infantry.**
[Tankabwehr durch Infanterie.] (*Militär-Wochenblatt*, 11 February
1930) Abstracted by Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Gruber

Defense against tanks must take place forward in the infantry combat zone, for the attacker will gain the decision if with the aid of tanks he succeeds in overcoming the defending infantry. A successful attack depends upon two conditions: first, the hostile position must be ripened by an artillery preparation; second, the enemy must be prevented from manning his defenses when the artillery fire lifts preparatory to the assault by the infantry. It is this latter gap in the fire on the hostile position that the tanks should fill; and hence every measure will be taken by the attacker preparatory to the assault to deploy tanks so they can advance against the critical front at the decisive moment. For the defender, successful antitank defense is therefore dependent upon immediate effect at close range at the critical moment. The infantry of the defense cannot expect its supporting artillery to give immediate effective fire against those tanks. Hence, it must have its own antitank weapons in the forward infantry zone. The weapon used must be light and inconspicuous so it can survive the hostile artillery preparation. It must be able to penetrate existing tank armor at ranges under 500 yards and have semi-automatic action capable of firing 40 to 50 rounds per minute. Such a gun was developed in 1918 by the Germans and would have been effective against the tanks then used by the Allies. But German GHQ fearing that it would not be effective against improved tanks, added other requirements which would have made the antitank gun too heavy as an accompanying infantry weapon. As a result, development was so delayed that no suitable antitank gun was produced. (To be continued.)

Artillery in the offensive in stabilized warfare. [L'artillerie dans l'offensive en guerre de position.] (By Colonel Bruchmuller, translated into the French by Major Brunet and Captain Aizier) (*Revue d'Artillerie*, June 1930) Abstracted by Major V. Meyer

This is a graphic account of the crossing of the Duna River by von Hutier's Eighth German Army against a narrow front of about 10 kilometers held by the Russians. Three divisions crossed in the first echelon.

A German infantry officer remarked after the crossing: "The artillery did its work so well that the break-through of the position by the infantry was reduced to a boat ride followed by a pleasure hike."

The article is interesting more from the point of history than from the viewpoint of modern tactics of river crossings. We now teach a defense and a crossing on a broad front; this defense and crossing were made on a very narrow front; modern tactics tells us that the defense of the river should be made well back from the water's edge; this was made right at the river by the Russians; we now believe that if the defense is properly conducted it will be impossible to start the building of the ponton bridges until nightfall; the bridges in this crossing, one per division, were built in broad daylight, immediately after the first waves crossed.

The Russian defensive system was on the north bank of the Duna. There were two positions, the first position at the water's edge, three or four lines deep. The second position was about 3000 meters back from the first and consisted of two lines. The latter position was sited on wooded heights, with woods, marshes and meadows intervening between the first and second position. Borkum Island situated about the center of the position was occupied and organized defensively with strong works but evidently it played little or no part in stopping the Germans for the article does not further mention this island. The German preparations for the crossing were of course made on the south bank and were well covered by heavy woods.

The Eighth Army consisted of three corps of eleven infantry and two cavalry divisions. Three divisions—19th, 14th and 2d—were in the first echelon to cross and were organized under the 51st Corps.

Much of the preliminary artillery plan, including the artillery support of the crossing was worked out by the divisional artillery commanders of the two divisions which had held this sector for some time, and in addition, Colonel Bruchmuller, the artillery specialist, was sent to the Army to complete the plan.

170 batteries were in position for the attack and the complete assignment of these batteries and of the minenwerfers is given in a table which accompanies the article. It was considered necessary to have the rolling barrage reach the Russian 2d position, so the batteries had to be well advanced in their initial positions prior to the attack. There was excellent observation from the German front line positions.

The usual German classification of groupments was made; that is, the Aka Groupment for counterbattery, the Ika Groupment to fire on the enemy positions and to reinforce the Aka Groupment in counterbattery, and lastly the Feka Groupment for fire on transient targets, harassing fires, etc.

The preparation was divided into four periods of 1 hour, 40 minutes, 40 minutes and 50 minutes each. After the first 30 minutes of the 4th period only one piece per battery was left on counterbattery. There were also six other periods following the preparation, each devoted to one particular phase of the rolling barrage.

Complete instructions were issued for the use of gas, and the ammunition allowance for both gas and high explosive was specified for each subgroupment. This amount was in addition to the normal loads of the batteries and to the ammunition which was already on hand at the battery positions.

The fires began at 4:00 AM, the actual artillery preparation at 6:00 AM and the attack was launched at 9:10 AM.

The losses occasioned by the crossing were very slight and the pontons were thrown over without difficulty.

It is interesting to note that liaison officers crossed in the first boats with telephone cables, and the liaison and observation were so good that a standing barrage was maintained in front of the German infantry while reinforcements came up for the attack on the 2d position.

Employment of aviation in moving warfare. [Einsatz von Luftstreitkräften im Bewegungskriege.] (*Militär-Wochenblatt*, 11 February 1930)
Abstracted by Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Gruber

In the November 1929 number of "Revue des forces aeriennes," there appeared a study on employment of aviation which is important since it presents the views of the French Air Ministry on this subject. The study is in the form of a map problem as follows:



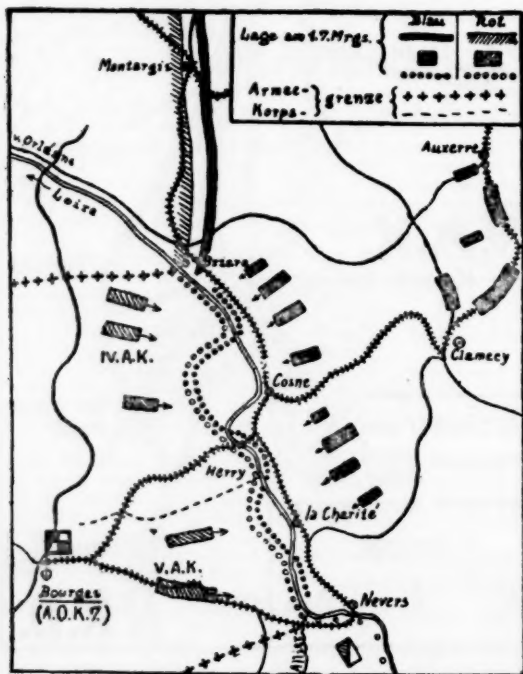
General Situation. Blue (east) main forces advancing from the east have forced the Reds (west) to assume the defensive with the south flank in vicinity of Briare on the Loire (see sketch). Strong Blue reinforcements are detraining in the area Clamecy—Auxerre and advancing southwest against the Loire. Red army cavalry is screening the line of the Loire between Briare and the mouth of the Allier in order to cover the advance of

the recently organized Red Seventh Army (command post at Bourges) which is advancing east with two corps abreast to relieve the Red army cavalry in front and hold the line of the Loire south of Briare. Advance guards of the Red Seventh Army will not reach the Loire until the morning of 1 July by which time the leading Blue elements will probably have gained a foothold on the west bank of the Loire. Blue aviation has superiority in the air.

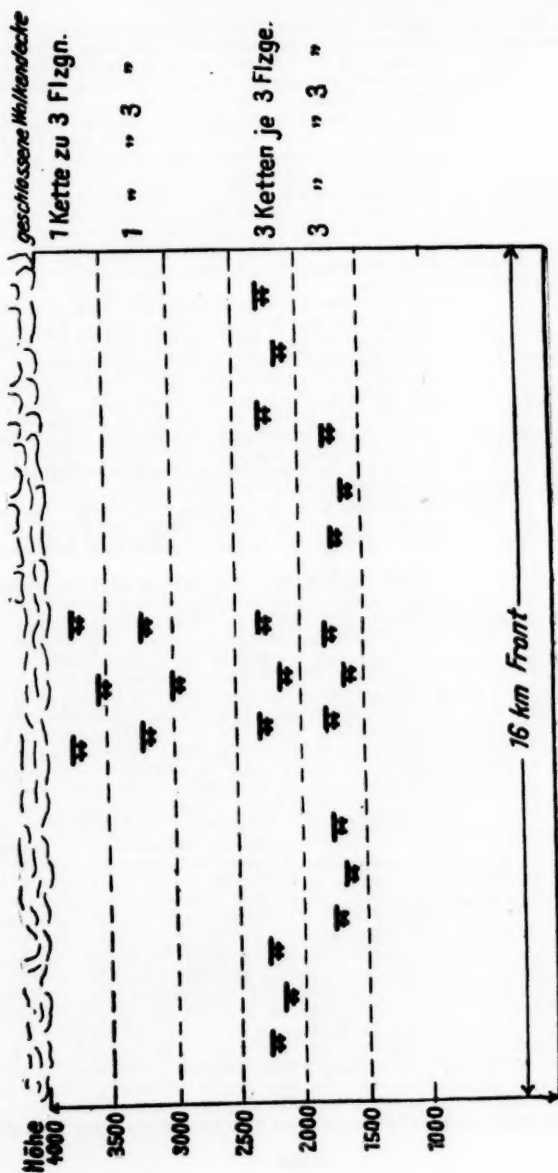
Special Situation (Red).—a. Army. The Red Seventh Army is composed of IV and V Corps from right to left (5 divisions), army troops and the following army aviation:

- 2 Observation squadrons
- 3 Pursuit groups (4 squadrons each) of which one group will not be available until noon 1 July.

During the night 30 June—1 July, the Red advance guards encountered strong Blue forces west of the Loire. Early on 1 July, the situation showed



that in the sector of the IV Corps, the Blues have established a bridge head extending 15 kilometers west of Cosne; in the sector of the V Corps the Blues have established a shallow bridge head west of la Charite. The Red army cavalry has cleared the front and is covering the army flank in the



bend of the Loire south of Nevers. The army commander has decided to concentrate available reserves in the sector of the IV Corps for a counter-attack to divide the enemy in its front east of the Loire while the V Corps has been ordered to prevent any further hostile advance in its sector and be prepared to counterattack later.

b. V Corps.—(1) On the morning of 1 July the front line of the V Corps (9th and 10th Divisions) is engaged with Blue infantry on a front of 15 kilometers in the woods west of the Loire between Marseille-les-Aubigny and Herry (see sketch). The corps commander estimates that the enemy in his front is principally infantry and will not renew the attack until the Red artillery now in position in the heights east of Charite and in the woods in the vicinity of Raveau and Champvoux, is displaced west of the Loire. All crossings of the Loire between Marseille-les-Aubigny and Herry have been destroyed. Blue detrainment continues with reinforcements advancing against the IV Corps.

(2) The enemy is superior in artillery and aviation. The artillery with the V Corps comprises: in each division, one regiment each of 75 mm guns and 155 mm howitzers; corps artillery only one regiment of 105 mm guns, the regiment of 155 mm howitzers being delayed during the advance. The corps aviation is composed of two observation squadrons (10 planes each, type Potez 25A2). In addition, the army has placed at the disposition of the corps after 9:00 A.M. two pursuit squadrons (12 planes each, type single seater Nieuport 62C1). Only the 9th Division on the left still has its balloon aloft; the other balloon has been shot down. Due to hostile air superiority, the balloon has not been able to ascend over 1500 feet which is insufficient to get observation in the valley of the Loire.

(3) Only the 1:80,000 map without grid lines is available. No airplane photographs of the hostile zone in front of the V Corps are on hand. Ceiling is closed with clouds at 4,000 meters; visibility good; light wind from the north.

PLAN OF THE CORPS COMMANDER. Any further advance of the Blue infantry out of the wooded area must be stopped in order to prevent the Blues from gaining suitable observation for their superior artillery. The principal mission of the Red artillery will be to prevent Blue from throwing any bridges across the Loire for crossing of his artillery and tanks. In order that the plan of defensive lines which will be without any gaps it is essential that the V Corps gain temporary control of the air on its front for a period of at least one hour in order to carry out the necessary adjustment and surveillance of artillery fire. The 75 mm regiments will be left to the divisions for direct support of the infantry. The 105 mm gun regiment and the two divisional 155 mm howitzer regiments, under corps control, will be organized into a groupment with the mission of stopping all hostile efforts to cross the Loire in the corps front. This corps artillery groupment will be adjusted with air observation by battalion on critical points on the east bank of the Loire. In each regiment one battalion will be constantly on surveillance with air observation to open fire immediately on any point where the observation aviation reports hostile preparations for a crossing. Due to the absence of a suitable firing map, arrangements have been made between the corps artillery and aviation to adjust fire on about 15 well defined points along the Loire (about one locality per kilometer), selecting such points as inlet; of branch streams, islands in the Loire, road bends or termini near the Loire, churches or other prominent localities near the east bank. These points are to be lettered in alphabetical order from right to left. When an observation plane on artillery surveillance observes a crossing, the location will be designated by giving the distance from the next lettered point up stream. The battalion on surveillance will at once open fire laying down an 8 minute concentration on an area 300x300 m. This will be repeated on call. In case hostile artillery is located within range, fire will be conducted in a similar manner, the location of the target being designated with reference to some prominent point along the Loire.

PLAN OF THE CORPS AIR OFFICER. Based on the plan of the corps commander, the corps air officer recommended the following plan for employment of the corps aviation:

(1) *Allotment.* One observation squadron will be placed at the disposition of the corps artillery; the other observation squadron will be available for observation and reconnaissance missions for corps headquarters and the two divisions.

(2) *Reconnaissance missions.* Considering losses already suffered during the morning, it may be assumed that only 8 planes will be available in each squadron and that each plane can make two starts. Therefore, the second observation squadron will be able to execute:

For Corps headquarters	— 4 starts
9th Division	— 4
10th Division	— 5
Special missions	— 3

Zones for battle reconnaissance of division aviation will be fixed.

Distant reconnaissance by the corps cannot be undertaken until the pursuit aviation arrives and gains temporary control of the air on the front of the V Corps.

Close reconnaissance and artillery observation will have to be carried out at altitudes of 1,000 to 1,500 m.

The corps reconnaissance missions will be in the following priority:

- (a) Photograph the Loire Valley on the corps front
- (b) Photograph located nests of hostile batteries
- (c) Reconnoitre for movement of hostile columns and assembly positions in the vicinity of the Loire
- (d) Reconnoitre in the vicinity of Nevers for flank security.

Execution of these missions (a) to (d) will not be practicable until Red pursuit aviation has gained temporary control of the air. As soon as this is attained, a single plane will be dispatched to photograph the Valley of the Loire and a flight of 3 planes flying in formation from north to south will carry out missions (b) to (d).

(3) *Artillery missions.* The mission of the squadron placed at the disposition of the artillery is to provide continuous artillery surveillance of the valley of the Loire, to adjust fire on the reference points along the east bank, to report location of observed hostile batteries, and discovery of any hostile efforts to cross. In adjustment of fire, the base piece will fire 8 rounds for the 105 mm gun and 4 rounds for the 155 mm howitzer. Correction will then be made according to the deviation of the center of impact reported by the air observers and another group of shots fired. In case hostile preparations for a crossing are discovered during the process of adjusting fire, this adjustment will be suspended and fire adjusted on the hostile crossing.

(4) *Employment of Pursuit aviation.* The two pursuit squadrons will be launched simultaneously starting from the rendezvous at 9:00 A.M. and flying east over the corps front: Marseille-les-Aubigny—Herry in the formation as shown in attached sketch (see sketch). Success will be assured only by a sudden and simultaneous appearance on the whole front. Squadrons will return to the airdrome at 11:00 A.M. In case the pursuit aviation encounters superior hostile air force, the two squadrons will concentrate their efforts toward the center of the corps sector and penetrate the hostile pursuit screen.

DISCUSSION. The study concludes with a variant, assuming that only one observation squadron is available with 8 active planes making 2 starts

each or a total of 16 starts. In this case, the allotment of missions should be as follows:

Corps artillery	— 8 starts
9th Division	— 3 starts
10th Division	— 3 starts
Special missions	— 2 starts

The reconnaissance missions for the corps must then be allotted to the pursuit aviation except the photograph mission of the valley of the Loire which will be taken over by the planes at the disposition of the corps artillery.

It will be noted that the situation for Red is similar to that which confronted the French on 15 July 1918, when they opposed the crossing of the Marne by the Seventh German Army. The proposed employment of the pursuit aviation to gain a local and temporary control of the air is sound. To attain this, the pursuit aviation must be launched not in dribblets but as a whole under centralized control. The expected result is to gain about one hour during which the Red observation aviation will be able to execute its missions of reconnaissance and adjustment of fire unmolested by hostile pursuit aviation.

Attention is called to the fact that the surveillance missions for artillery must be continued both prior to and after the Red pursuit aviation has gained temporary control; in other words, also during the period when the enemy probably has superiority. To be able to carry out this mission during this period, the artillery planes must fly at low altitudes in order to be able to escape from hostile pursuit aviation and resume the surveillance missions as soon as danger is past. This point is well taken, but the artillery planes will be able to continue their activity successfully only if their speed approximates that of the hostile pursuit planes. The type of Potez 25A2 can attain a maximum speed of 130 miles per hour which is insufficient under the circumstances. The Swedish K47 pursuit plane can with slight modifications be used as a working plane on reconnaissance and similar missions. Its speed as a pursuit plane is 175 miles per hour; as a working plane 160 miles per hour which would make it quite satisfactory in this situation.

Illustrative problem on the employment of artillery in the attack.

[Etude sur un cas concret de l'emploi de l'artillerie dans une attaque.]
(*Revue d'Artillerie*, June, July, August 1930) Abstracted by Major
D.M. Beere and Major V. Meyer

This is an excellent article on artillery missions and the assignment of great masses of artillery in order to most effectually carry out such missions.

It deals with the attack of a corps of three divisions as part of an army in an attack against a zone. The 1st and 2d Divisions are in the front line attacking on a 5200 meter front. On D day, Phase A takes place. This is the attack against the outpost zone which is 1200 to 1800 meters deep. On D plus 2 days, Phase B occurs, which is the attack against the main battle position (2500 meters deep). Phase C is the beginning of the exploitation and the widening of the break-through. This phase is to be governed by supplementary orders.

For Phase A, a preparation of four hours was ordered. During this Phase the Corps prescribed no intermediate objective.

For Phase B, the Corps prescribed an intermediate objective in order to give the infantry a breathing spell and allow the artillery to displace. For this phase, on a front of 5200 meters, a rolling barrage was prescribed. Various combinations of artillery are discussed, since only sufficient 75's were on hand to fire a rolling barrage over 4200 meters of front.

The article treats in all details of the assignment of 41 reinforcing groups (82 batteries) of 75's, 105's, 280's, 105's and 155 guns, and of 4 reinforcing groups (8 batteries) of 150 and 240 trench mortars.

The front line divisions received different allotments for phases A and B. During Phase A, the 1st Division on the right received a greater proportion of 75's than the 2d Division. During Phase B, the allotment was changed, the 2d Division receiving more.

The various missions of the artillery during each Phase are minutely discussed, including the necessity of the 75's, which were assigned to the divisions, reinforcing the corps in counterbattery especially during Phase A. It was figured there would be about 35 enemy batteries to counterbattery on this front and at least $1\frac{1}{4}$ batteries should be used against each.

This installment gives plan of employment of artillery with corps as follows: Allotment of reinforcing artillery; several missions and contingent missions of division artillery; organization for combat of corps artillery.

Employment of artillery with the corps: (1) prior to the preparation on the outpost zone; (2) during the preparation; (3) during the attack of the hostile outpost zone; (4) during the preparation in the battle position; (5) during the attack on the battle position; (6) during subsequent phases of the attack. Interdiction, harassing and fires on transient targets.

Discussion of all the above points follows.

PAGANO, Colonel, Italian Army.—**Probable aspects of the war of the future.** [Aspectos presumibles de la guerra futura.] (*Revista Militar*, July 1930) Abstracted by Major H. Thompson

This article discusses its title subject under five headings:

- (a) General characteristics of the next war,
- (b) Particular aspects characteristic of war of the future,
- (c) War strategy,
- (d) The great battle ("big push"),
- (e) Actual problems of the war.

Under (a) are discussed the general characteristics as a war of nations, a long war and war without limitations (sea, land and air). From these premises the author states the problem is one of national preparation in all of its phases.

Under (b) the author states his belief that war of position and war of movement will have to be considered, and on a greater scale than that of 1914, reasons based on more intensive air war.

Under (c) first object of strategy will be the destruction of the enemy's hope of conquering. This will be obtained by interruption of all communications of the enemy, and the exhaustion of his internal resources, and by adhering from the initial step of such war to unity of command. [Author would have the 3 ministries of War, Navy and Air under one chief of the Great General Staff, adding the problem waits for a solution.]

Under (d) The Great or Final Battle. In this are discussed fire and movement of the different arms, rôle of the air forces, cavalry, engineers, armored cars, tanks, gas and communication troops.

Under (e) are discussed political preparation of a nation for war, organization of single command, moral and technical preparation, economic, industrial and agricultural preparation, defensive preparation of one's own frontier, of strategic railroads and other lines of communication, and assuring strategic surprise.

The author states finally that this will be the vision of war, coming tomorrow or within the next 5 years. If, however, someone asks what will it be 25 years from now, he replies—"Wait—I'll tell you in 20 years."

Tactical exercise, No. 5. [Taktische Aufgabe 5.] (*Militär-Wochenblatt*) 25 January, 4, 11 February 1930) Abstracted by Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Gruber

TACTICAL EXERCISE No. 5. (Requirement) (25 January 1930)

A continuation of Tactical Exercise No. 4. [See RCMW No. 37, page 63.] The situation gives the orders of the division commander for the withdrawal of the covering detachment (advance guard) and its relief by combat outposts during the night. The division is occupying a defensive position to oppose a superior enemy already in combat with the covering detachment.

Requirements: The actions and orders of the advance guard commander.

TACTICAL EXERCISE No. 5. (Solution) (4 February 1930)

A solution of the requirement given in the previous number. Actions and orders of the advance guard commander in arranging for the withdrawal of the covering detachment and the establishment of combat outposts. The solution is accompanied by a sketch showing in graphic form all the detailed dispositions of the covering detachment and the elements of the combat outpost which replace it.

TACTICAL EXERCISE No. 5. (Discussion) (11 February 1930)

A discussion of the solution given in the previous number. The following points are emphasized:

(1) The relief of the covering detachment by the combat outpost should be carried out simultaneously and not by echelon, otherwise it will not reach its bivouac before daybreak.

(2) The covering detachment should not be assembled after its relief but moved back by company. This will reduce the danger from hostile artillery fire.

(3) The reserve of the covering detachment should withdraw first since it can not be used for counterattack at night.

(4) The commander of the covering force should be in complete charge until the relief is completed.

(5) The time for demolitions in front of the outpost should be determined by the commander.

(6) Combat trains of the covering detachment should be moved back early.